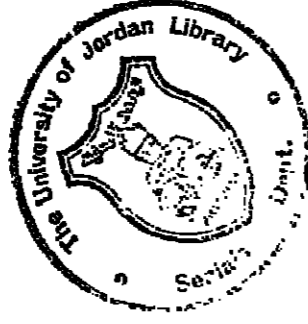


In today's Jordan Times...

- Alia seeks local loans: Page 2
- Handicrafts in Jordan: Page 3
- Ramadan's technical face: Page 4
- PLO urges EEC initiative: Page 5
- Spain looks for lifesaver: Page 6
- Underdogs in European football: Page 7
- Italians mourn Taliercio: Page 8



Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية ناطقة بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

It will be fair, with some low clouds and north-westerly moderate to fresh winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight		Daytime	
	Low	High	Low	High
Amman	17	27	17	27
Aqaba	25	38	25	38
Deserts	19	33	19	33
Jordan Valley	22	36	22	36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 39. Sunset tonight: 6:46 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 4:36 a.m.

Volume 6, Number 1703

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JULY 8, 1981 — RAMADAN 7, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Authorities coordinate efforts to fight and eradicate cholera

AMMAN, July 7 (Petra) — The number of cholera cases has now risen to 27 but only three infected persons succumbed to the epidemic, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas announced here today.

He told a press conference that the cholera cases occurred in Amman and suburbs including Ruseifa, Al Baqa', Al Husein, Al Wahdat and Schneller refugee camps, the districts of Nuzia, Jofa, Al Hashemi, Al Zufur, and Khreibet Al Suq, south of Amman. The first of these cases, Dr. Malhas said, appeared at Schneller camp on July 4 followed by four cases the following day and then 11 cases on July 6 but the total registered cases today were 27.

Last year Jordan was lucky not to have any outbreak of the disease but it appears that cholera is endemic in Jordan and to stem the sources citizens have to pool in efforts in cooperation with the authorities, Dr. Malhas said.

He called on the public to be vigilant and to follow instructions in matters concerning food and drinking water as well as cleanliness and the sterilisation of drinking water.

Any patient with the symptoms of cholera, usually vomiting and diarrhoea, should be immediately rushed to the hospital for treatment and those in direct contact with the patient should undergo laboratory tests to determine whether they are infected or not, Dr. Malhas said.

Those infected so far, are mostly old people and only eight children, he added.

According to the minister the authorities are now giving special attention to the health conditions in the refugee camps and warned the public against eating icecream unless they are absolutely sure it has been manufactured by fully automated machines.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran today called at the Al Bashir Hospital and visited cholera-infected persons and enquired after their health.

Mr. Badran also talked to doctors and hospital officials about arrangements to deal with the situation.

Later Mr. Badran visited Al Wahdat refugee camp, east of Amman, where he inspected the conditions of streets and the marketplace. At the camp he met with members of the Youth Social Centre and urged them to carry out voluntary work towards fighting the epidemic.

"We are now facing an emergency situation and unless all citizens cooperate we will not be able to control the spread of the disease," the prime minister said.

He said that the authorities are keen on supplying drinking water to various regions of the capital and constructing sewers to minimise the risk of any epidemic outbreak.

The government has instructed the municipality to give top priority and special attention to cleanliness, he added.

Mr. Badran was accompanied on the tour by The Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'n Abu Nowar, Dr. Malhas and representatives from refugee camps.

Also today the members of the Higher Safety Committee toured several areas in Amman and inspected in particular restaurants, food shops and marketplaces to make sure that everybody was following sanitary regulations.

A report submitted by the committee members pointed in particular to the fact that only 65 per cent of the capital's districts are linked with the sewer system and the inhabitants in the rest of the regions often throw waste water and garbage in the streets. This is specially noticed in densely populated areas and slum regions where the cholera epidemic first appeared, the report said.

It urged the authorities to arrange for supplying more drinking water to these poor districts and called on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), to carry out a campaign for spraying insecticides and sterilising drinking water in the refugee camps.

Accordingly, Dr. Najj Ayyash, the UNRWA field health officer, issued instructions to the staff involved in the precautions now being taken. He asked them to emphasise personal, house and camp hygiene; that refugees and displaced persons be advised to seek immediate medical attention for any attack of diarrhoea, and that environmental health measures be mounted



Prime Minister Mudar Badran, accompanied by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas and a high-ranking official delegation visit Al Wahdat refugee camp to inspect health facilities, following the report of several cholera cases in Amman and suburbs (JNA photo)

Syrian SAM missiles down Israeli reconnaissance plane

DAMASCUS, July 7 (A.P.) — Syria said today its Lebanon-based forces shot down a pilotless Israeli reconnaissance plane, rekindling tensions with Israel that threatened to ignite a new Middle East war last spring.

A Syrian military communique distributed by the official news agency SANA said the Israeli drone was downed by the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces that police Lebanon's civil war armistice.

The communique did not say when the plane was shot down or give the exact location of the area in which it crashed. "The wreckage of the downed enemy plane has been collected," the communique said, without elaboration.

It was the eighth Israeli drone the Syrians have claimed since they moved Soviet-made surface-to-air SAM-6 missile batteries across the border into Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley on April 29, a day after Israeli jets shot down two Syrian military helicopters in

the sensitive region. All previous drones claimed by the Syrians were brought down by SAM-6 missiles on the Syrian-Lebanese border or in the Bekaa.

Israel, which has conceded the loss of only four drones in earlier incidents, has threatened to use force to wipe out the missiles if U.S. mediation efforts fail to persuade the Syrians to voluntarily withdraw the mobile missiles.

The Syrians have refused to remove the batteries, saying it was Syria's right to use whatever defensive weapons necessary to protect their 22,000-man peacekeeping army in Lebanon against Israeli attacks.

Meanwhile, special U.S. envoy Philip Habib is returning to the Middle East facing, CBS News says, a two-week deadline set by Israel for removal of the Syrian missiles.

CBS reported last night that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has been telling "a number of visitors" that Israel will destroy the missiles in two weeks if they are not withdrawn from Lebanon.

Mr. Habib, who met for an hour yesterday with President Ronald

Reagan and other top administration officials at the White House, is expected to return for a third Mideastern shuttle this week.

Mr. Begin's aides said in occupied Jerusalem they expected Mr. Habib to be in Israel on Thursday or Friday as the U.S. diplomat starts on his third round of Mideast shuttle since the missile crisis erupted in late April.

White House officials said the reported two-week ultimatum was not brought up in Mr. Habib's talks with the president. They said President Reagan gave Mr. Habib some broad guidelines to settle the volatile missile crisis, but the substance of the talk was not divulged.

Western diplomatic sources in Beirut, who declined to be quoted by name, said Syria maintains six SAM-6 batteries in Lebanon.

The Syrians have been moving the sites of the batteries almost daily since the Israeli air assault near Baghdad that destroyed Iraq's French-built nuclear reactor on June 7. But all six batteries remained inside the Bekaa, according to the diplomats.

Chinese general arrives in France for tour of military bases, talks

PARIS, July 7 (R) — Gen. Yang Dezhi, the chief of staff of the Chinese armed forces, arrived here today for a five-day tour of military bases and talks with Defence Minister Charles Hernu.

The general, who took over from Deng Xiaoping as the head of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA) general staff in February last year, is on a two-week tour of Belgium, France and Britain.

His tour closely follows U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Peking during which he announced that Washington was now prepared to supply China with offensive arms.

Gen. Yang, who will meet French Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Jeanne Lezard tomorrow, will visit the air training centre and the armoured division at Saumur, in the Loire Valley.

On Thursday, he will see Mr. Hernu who hinted recently China was interested in France's new Mirage 2000 fighter aircraft, electronics equipment and anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles. China has already bought French Super-Frelon helicopters.

U.S.-Egyptian talks on Sinai force fail to resolve last-minute hitch

CAIRO, July 7 (Agencies) — A meeting today between Egyptian and U.S. officials failed to resolve a last-minute hitch in negotiations on the formation of a multinational force to police Sinai after Israel withdraws next April, Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources said.

Israel has reservations about a provision in the proposed agreement dealing with the possible future replacement of the force by a United Nations force, they said.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Mr. Alfred Atherton, discussed the issue today. But the sources said they made no headway.

Mr. Ali said the question of the force was discussed during his hour-long meeting with Mr. Atherton but declined to go into details.

U.S. chief negotiator Michael Stermen told a press conference last month that Egypt and Israel had reached full agreement on the formation of the force.

Last week, Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser visited the United States and it was reported that his discussions with President Ronald Reagan on the U.S. request for the inclusion of Australian soldiers in the peace-

keeping force failed to produce any agreement. Diplomatic sources observed that Mr. Fraser's hesitation for participating in the force has stemmed from the fear of antagonising Arab states who do not recognise the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords reached between Egypt and Israel, under which the policing by the peace-keeping force has been mandated.

King Hussein in BBC interview Americans consistent only in blind support of Israel

AMMAN, July 7 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said that it is fairly obvious that the United States has no consistent policy in the Middle East but reactions except in one area that of the support of Israel, right or wrong, and on every issue.

His Majesty continued in an interview with the BBC in the programme "America, Europe and the World" by saying the differences with the United States basically stem from the yet unresolved tragedy of Palestine and the Palestinian people and from the American support of Israel and its aggressive policies.

Regarding Camp David accords reached between Egypt and Israel, His Majesty said: "I believe it is a dead horse and I believe there is no hope of seeing any progress towards the establishment of a just and durable peace if the Camp David approach is chosen as the only method or way."

"The Egyptian-Israeli aspect of the problem was the least complicated of all. Israel is still in occupation of the entire area of Palestine, plus territories belonging to other Arab states. Israel is committing aggressions against Arab states, not only the immediate vicinity in terms of the countries that are on the ceasefire line with Israel, but beyond."

"And unfortunately in the past, to support what appeared to be a breakthrough as far as the Americans were concerned, they gave so much in terms of material help, moral help, military help to Israel, for very little in return, not even for a promise for withdrawal, or the upholding of the principles which were incorporated in the Security Council Resolution 242. And as a result, nothing has happened."

"The situation in the occupied territories is worse than ever. So

much is heard the world over of human rights, but nothing really appears to shock this world into taking action in terms of the realities of conditions in the occupied territories, the denial of a people of their human rights in every way and respect and attempts to change facts on the ground continuously in a manner which creates obstacles, real obstacles, to the achievement of peace in the long run."

"It is a dead end, there has to be a new approach. And that is why we have welcomed all moves to bring the matter again before the world community, why we have welcomed the initiatives of our friends in Europe, even the Soviet Union's suggestion recently in the same spirit that the matter should be dealt with by all concerned in the area including the Palestinians themselves."

"After all it's a Palestinian problem with the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the people of Palestine, not only with the United States and the Soviet Union but possible Europe and others, who ever wishes to make a contribution for the establishment of peace."

King Hussein stressed the unique position of Jerusalem and said: "I have always held the view that Jerusalem is far too great an issue to be a political capital for Israel. Jerusalem is of great importance to the very many hundreds of millions of people, both Muslims and Christians alike. In speaking about Jerusalem, obviously one speaks of the return of

Arab Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. In context of peace Jerusalem can then become the essence of peace."

King Hussein said the so-called "Jordanian option" is a waste of time and the fact is that there is a Palestinian problem on Palestinian soil under occupation of Israel and there can be no solution to the problem without the participation of the people of Palestine in solving the problem and making their contribution towards the establishment of peace.

On the sneaky Israeli attack on the nuclear reactor in Iraq, His Majesty said: "It appeared that before the attack upon the reactor in Baghdad, Begin was uncertain of winning the elections thus he exploited the attack to increase his popularity in Israel. But it appears to me beyond doubt that there is a sizeable majority in Israel that has aggressive tendencies and wishes its leaders to be not only arrogant but offensive and wishes a continuation of reliance on force rather than seeking the path of peace in interests of all within the area and possible the world and in the interests of future generations."

"I believe that America's credibility in the area has suffered enormously and by that I mean obviously the Arab World as such. One would have hoped that there may have been a sign of some change at some point in the face of realities in the face of continued aggression an even in terms of American interests in the area. But until now sadly we see no sign of that." His Majesty concluded.

Peres concedes Begin has an edge, but rejects Likud-Labour coalition

TEL AVIV, July 7 (Agencies) — Israel's opposition Labour Party today officially rejected a proposal that it should join Prime Minister Menachem Begin in a national unity government.

Party leader Shimon Peres said the party leadership had voted against the idea unanimously. "The differences between us and Mr. Begin's Likud Party are too wide," he said.

"We should try and form a government and the Likud should also try and form a government. The Likud has an advantage. I don't deny it. But we also have a way forward," Mr. Peres added.

The proposal for a national unity government came from the National Religious Party (NRP) whose leaders said that the two big parties should work together because of the close result of last week's election.

Likud won 48 parliamentary seats in the election, one more than Labour, according to the latest unofficial returns.

The NRP is one of three religious parties with which Mr. Begin is attempting to reach agreement on a coalition. But their

combined total of 13 seats would leave him with only a two-seat majority in the 120-member Knesset (parliament).

Likud sources said former foreign minister Moshe Dayan, whose Telem Party holds two seats, was not invited to join the coalition.

Government sources said yesterday that coalition talks between Mr. Begin and Mr. Dayan had run into difficulties over the former foreign minister's request to be made chief negotiator on Palestinian autonomy.

Mr. Begin had already promised to leave this job in the hands of Interior Minister Yosef Burg, whose NRP has six seats.

The prime minister has also made indirect approaches to the ultra-nationalist Techiya Party which has three Knesset seats.

But party leader Yuval Neeman has said several times in the past few days that Techiya will not cooperate with any government that intends to carry through the terms of the peace agreement with Egypt.

Techiya wants to halt the Israeli military withdrawal from Sinai and preserve Israel's settlements in the peninsula. The final withdrawal is due to take place next April.

Mr. Peres said Labour would be a "responsible—and surely a powerful opposition" in parliament if Mr. Begin forms a government.

"It is the job of the opposition to change the government," he said. "We will do this but we will not act impatiently."

Mr. Begin, meanwhile, did not have coalition-building meetings today.

Yesterday he appeared to have seen up the support of the four-seat Agudat Israel ultra-orthodox party, after the inconclusive talks with Mr. Dayan.

The NRP, with six seats, has been suggesting a national unity government partly because it is reluctant to enter a coalition with the three-seat Tami Party, which Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abutzeira founded when he split from the NRP a month before the election. Tami, though it has had no negotiations with Mr. Begin, says it favours a coalition with Likud.

Falangist leader says he's willing to guarantee 'no Israeli relations'

BEIRUT, July 7 (Agencies) — The leader of Lebanon's Falange Party today expressed his willingness to guarantee that his party had "no relations" with Israel.

Syria has demanded the Falangists publicly renounce ties with the Zionist State and the issue has been a major stumbling block in Arab-mediated efforts to resolve the seven-year-old political crisis in Lebanon.

"We stress our readiness to give any guarantee and at the same time assure that there are no relations between ourselves and Israel," the 75-year-old Falange Party founder Pierre Gemayel told reporters after a meeting with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis.

Israeli officials had replied in a parliament debate last month that the Israeli government had armed and trained unnamed right-wing groups in Lebanon. Reports from Tel Aviv said Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin had made agreements with the groups' leaders to provide air protection against Syrian warplanes.

Mr. Gemayel has previously admitted that the

Falange-led coalition of right-wing militias in Lebanon had bought weapons from Israel but consistently denied relations were broader than arms deals.

"If some consider the buying of arms is cooperation, then we are in a position to rectify this view and settle the issue," Mr. Gemayel said, adding that the militia forces would be disbanded only if other factions in Lebanon were forced to give up their weapons as well, the state-run Lebanon Radio reported.

"We, the Lebanese resistance, are determined to put an end to this seven-year-old tragedy. We have given 5,000 martyrs and are prepared to give anything else to end this crisis," Mr. Bashir Gemayel told reporters after the meeting at the presidential palace in Baabda. He added that he had submitted a letter to Mr. Sarkis regarding the "question of cooperation" but he did not elaborate. The contents of the letter were not disclosed and Mr. Gemayel told reporters it was up to the president to reveal the contents.

Mitterrand takes his turn to criticise Soviet buildup

BONN, July 7 (A.P.) — French President Francois Mitterrand was quoted today as expressing scepticism over Soviet offers to end deployment of their own medium range nuclear missiles.

Stern magazine quoted the French president as saying Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's offer to stop deployment of SS-20 missiles appeared to be merely a pause rather than a step toward reducing weapons already in place.

Mr. Brezhnev made the offer last week during talks in Moscow with former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, a political ally of Mr. Mitterrand. The offer to stop deployment as soon as the

West began negotiations on arms control is expected to be among the topics discussed when Mr. Mitterrand arrives here Sunday for regular Franco-German consultations.

"Nevertheless, that is the beginning of the discussion," Mr. Mitterrand was quoted as commenting on Mr. Brezhnev's offer. "The Soviets in this affair are practising an elastic retreat. They have moved away from their starting position. It is a battle for millimetres..."

Mr. Mitterrand was also quoted as endorsing the idea expressed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and others that Moscow had upset the balance of forces on the continent

by deploying its SS-20 missiles.

"If I condemn neutralism, then it is because I believe that peace depends on the balance of forces in the world," he was quoted.

"The Soviet SS-20 rockets and backfire bombers are destroying this balance of forces in Europe."

On other subjects, Mr. Mitterrand, who was wounded in combat against the Germans in World War II, said the Franco-German rapprochement "was one of the most important conditions for the building up of the European Community."

But he cautioned against speaking of a "Franco-German axis" within the European Community.

EEC court plugs 'butter ship' loophole

BRUSSELS, July 7 (A.P.) — The European Court of Justice today closed a legal loophole that permitted floating grocery stores outside the 12-mile limit to sell cut-rate food.

The court, acting on a complaint brought by retail grocers in Kiel, West Germany, said the operators of so-called "butter ships," were violating European Economic Community (EEC) tax laws.

The butter ships, now operating off the Netherlands and West Germany sell butter, cheese, meat, wine and other farm products at cut-rate prices. These are substantially lower than EEC prices boosted by agriculture subsidies designed to help the 10-nation Community's 8.5 million farmers.

The court said the EEC violated its own laws when it passed a reg-

ulation in 1977 permitting buyers on such ships to purchase a kilogramme each of butter, cheese and meat, two litres of wine and two kilogrammes of other agriculture products.

An EEC Commission report estimated that the lower sales caused about 7 million European currency units (\$7.2 million) in losses to the EEC budget a year.

"Before 1978 it is estimated that every year some 14,000 tons of butter, 4,000 tons of cheese and 2,500 tons of beef were sold on these ships and brought into the Community without payment of import levies," the report said. "Since 1978 the quantities involved have fallen slightly but are still substantial, about 6,000 tons of butter, 1,600 tons of cheese and 1,000 tons of beef."

Today's ruling is not binding on

operators of the "butter ships," but it provides a basis for decisions by West German courts. Under EEC procedures, the Kiel grocers can now go to court in West Germany and get an order banning the shipboard sales.

Grocers in the Netherlands who object to the offshore competition can also ask Dutch courts to apply the EEC court ruling.

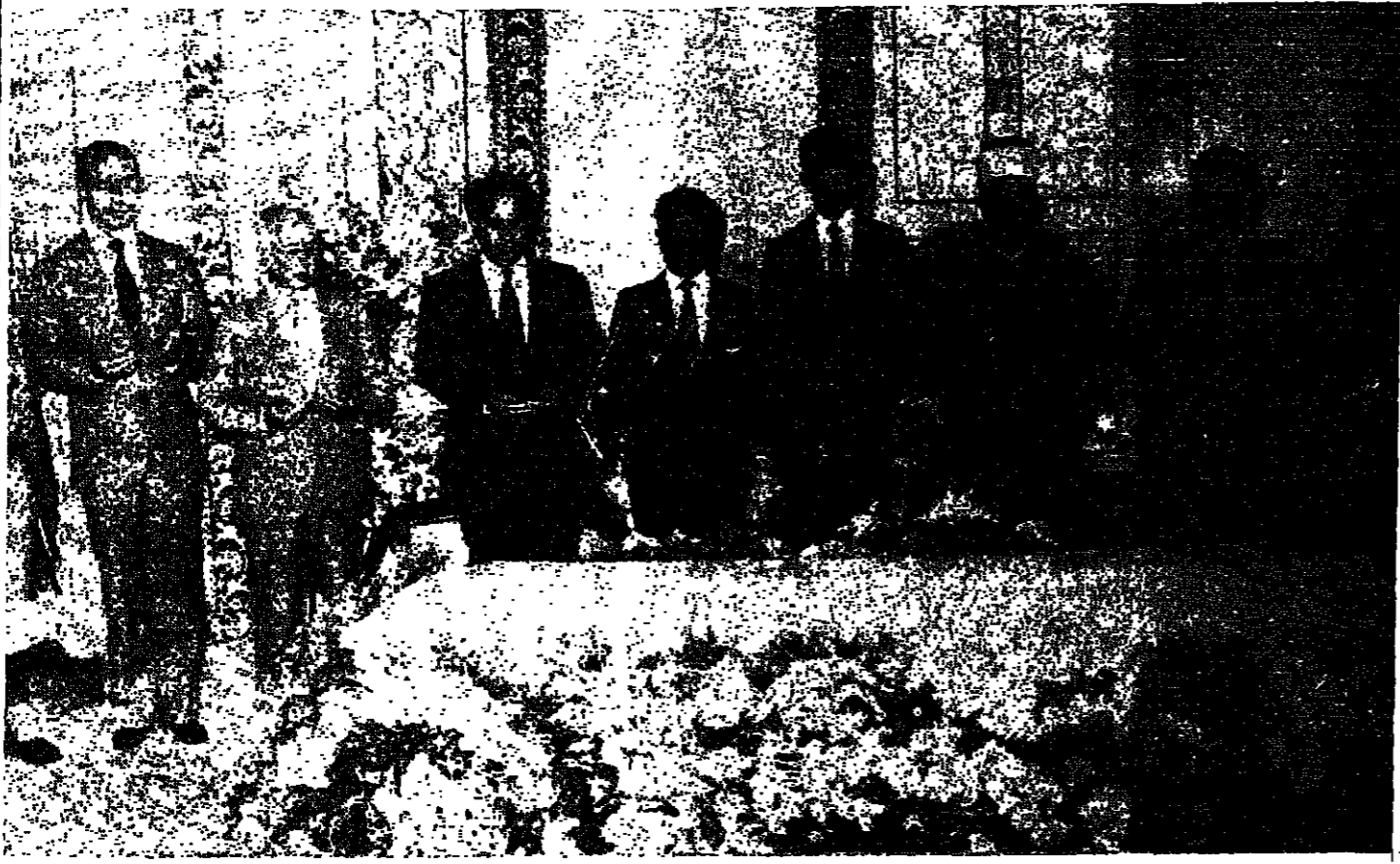
The butter ships, in addition to providing low cost food, have spawned something of a tourist trade, with bus operators providing transportation from towns in north Germany to Kiel.

EEC officials have estimated that a butter-ship customer buying the previously allowed limit could save about \$23 by buying on the ship instead of in an onshore supermarket required to charge the full prices and taxes.

هذه هي الصورة الأصلية

NATIONAL

Royal party visits tomb of late king



AMMAN, July 7 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and members of the royal family today visited the tomb of the late King Talal, King Hussein's father, on the ninth anniversary of his death. They recited verses of the Koran and laid wreaths on the tomb. The tomb was also visited by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the

speaker of the Upper House of Parliament, the chief of the royal court, the chief chamberlain, the president of the National Consultative Council, religious leaders, senior government officials and high-ranking army officers.

Alia to borrow dinars to pay for Eurodollars

By Rami G. Fhour
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, July 7 — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, is planning to arrange a dinar-denominated syndicated loan in the Amman market to prepay its outstanding commercial-rate Eurodollar loans.

Alia Vice President for Finance Fahed Faneh has told the Jordan Times that the Central Bank of Jordan has agreed in principle to the plan, which would save a considerable amount of money for Alia because of the lower interest rates in Jordan compared to the Eurodollar market.



Fahed Faneh

Alia has seven outstanding Eurodollar loans worth a total of \$54.6 million, the single largest being a Citibank-led syndicated loan with an outstanding balance of \$45.5 million.

Alia would require a syndicated loan of around JD 17 million to prepay all its Eurodollar loans — making it by far the single biggest syndicated loan ever attempted in Jordan. But the savings to Alia will be considerable.

The prevailing interest rate in Amman for syndicated loans is between 10 and 11 per cent, while the rate for Eurodollar loan is nearly 20 per cent a year.

Madaba exec, WSC confer on city's water supply problem

MADABA, July 7 (Petra) — The district governor of Madaba, Mr. Jamal Al Momani held urgent talks with the director of the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) today to secure drinking water for the city of Madaba and nearby regions.

The city has been without sufficient water for nearly one month, and the WSC's director and officials have promised to solve the problem in the coming two days, Mr. Momani said after the meeting.

According to Mr. Momani the Qstal pumping station, which supplies most of Madaba's water, has been out of order for nearly a month, so the city received very little water. When the station resumes pumping the city will be receiving 120 cubic metres of water daily, he said.



Jamal Al Momani

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

C'tee O.R.'s bus service licences

AMMAN, July 7 (Petra) — The Amman traffic committee held a meeting today under the chairmanship of Amman Governor Yahya Al Musili to discuss issuing intercity bus licences to a number of companies. It was decided to grant licences to operate buses between Bani Sakher, Sahab and Karak; Zarqa and Mafraq; Zarqa and Mahatta; Salhiyet Al Abed and Madaba and the villages of Bani Hamideh.

Poor families get Ramadan aid

ZARQA, July 7 (Petra) — The Islamic welfare society today presented assistance in cash and in kind to poor people on the occasion of Ramadan. The president of the society said that 729 needy families received assistance. Meanwhile, a nine-month vocational course opened today at the society's vocational training centre. Twenty-one students are participating in the course.

Daily traffic toll: 1 dead, 23 hurt

AMMAN, July 7 (Petra) — One citizen died and 23 other people were injured as a result of 14 traffic accidents in the country during the last 24 hours, the Public Security Directorate announced today.

Yarmouk U. to admit 2,600

IRBID, July 7 (Petra) — The Royal Commission of Yarmouk University today announced that it will allow 2,600 students to enrol at the university in the coming academic year. In the past academic year, 712 students graduated from Yarmouk University.

U. scholars to attend Danish confab

AMMAN, July 7 (Petra) — The University of Jordan will take part in a week-long international conference on linguistics which will open in Denmark next month. The university will be represented at the conference by Dr. Yousef Al Halis and Dr. Ishaq Al Anani from the English department, who will submit a research paper on methods of teaching living languages at the University of Jordan.

JD 350,000 credit for farmers

AMMAN, July 7 (J.T.) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation has decided to extend a total of JD 350,000 in credits to a number of agricultural projects. A large part of the money will be used for digging wells in the northern *badia*, (deserts) and the Jordan Valley. The director general of the corporation, Dr. Sami Al Suna, said that the corporation had given JD 2,485,000 during the first part of this year.

Rafat flies to Bonn

AMMAN, July 7 (Petra) — The secretary general of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Thihni Rafat, left for Bonn yesterday on a five-day visit to West Germany during which he will hold talks with West German officials on financing for the vocational secondary school project to be set up in Umm Al Hiran. West Germany will provide DM 7 million in support for the project, whose total cost will be JD 15 million. The West German grant will cover the costs of equipment, advisers and scholarships for prospective school teachers to study in West Germany.

Jordanian bank comes up with proposal for local credit card

AMMAN, July 7 (J.T.) — A local Jordanian bank, the Petra Bank, has asked the Central Bank for permission to issue credit cards which would allow its customers to make purchases without paying in cash.

According to the proposed system, the store selling goods to the card bearer forwards the invoices and bills to the customer's bank, which in turn deducts the amount charged from his account. Al Rai newspaper, reporting the proposal today, said the Central Bank had not yet approved the request, since it is contemplating a system under which all local banks would be able to issue credit cards of their own, enabling customers to benefit from them both in Jordan and abroad.

According to the paper the federation of Arab banks, at its meeting in Abu Dhabi in April, recommended that Arab banks' issue credit cards to their customers.

4 area school districts set up

AMMAN, July 7 (Petra) — The Ministry of Education today announced the division of the Amman area into four major sectors to be under the supervision of four education offices.

The first office, situated in Jabal Hussein, will supervise 169 schools located at Shabsough, Qal'a, Qusour, Nuzha, Jabal Hussein, Sports City, Shmeisani, Luweibdeh, Suweileh, Prince Hassan suburb, Al Khazneh and 'Irjan.

The second education office, situated in Jabal Amman, will be in charge of 190 schools in Jabal Amman, Al Hussein Housing Estate, Al Muhajerin, Ras Al 'Ain, Al Akhdar, Nazzal, Al Zuhour, 'Abdoun, Wadi Seer, Na'our and nearby villages.

The third office, situated in Ashrafiyah, will be in charge of 163 schools in Nazif, Marrikkh, Withdat, Dabaybeh, Ashrafiyah, Khreibet Al Suq, Al Quweimeh, Sahab, Al Muwaqqar and nearby villages.

Finally some phones downtown

AMMAN, July 7 (Petra) — Minister of Communications Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben today said that the ministry had carried out an important step to improve telephone service at the centre of Amman.

He said that several companies, corporations and shops had received telephones in different areas of downtown.

The minister added that a limited number of individuals were also able to get telephones after paying five times the usual fees.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

- * An exhibition of photographs to promote friendship among peoples, at the Soviet Cultural Centre, near Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- * An exhibition of photographs of the American West by the American photographer Ansel Adams, at the American Centre, off Third Circle in Jabal Amman.
- * A students' art exhibition at Ma'an High School in southern Jordan.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

- 2:00 Koran
- 2:25 Arabic series
- 3:25 Children's programme
- 4:00 Arabic series
- 4:25 Arabic series
- 5:20 Arabic series
- 6:00 Religious programme
- 7:00 Programme preview
- 7:15 Local programme
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Arabic series
- 9:30 Arabic series
- 10:15 Comedy
- 11:15 News in Arabic
- 11:30 Arabic film

CHANNEL 6

- 6:00 French programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 7:45 Magazine 0-1
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Green Acres
- 9:00 Professionals
- 10:00 News in English
- 10:15 News in English
- 11:15 News summary in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

- 7:00 Sign on
- 7:01 Morning Show
- 7:30 News Bulletin
- 7:40 Morning Show
- 10:00 News Headlines
- 10:03 Morning Show
- 10:30 30 Minute Theatre
- 11:00 Signing off
- 12:00 News Headlines
- 13:00 News Summary
- 13:03 Pop Session
- 14:00 News Bulletin
- 14:10 Instrumentals
- 14:30 Andalusia
- 15:00 Concert Hour
- 16:00 News Summary
- 16:03 Instrumentals
- 16:30 Old Favourites
- 17:00 World of Arabian Music
- 17:30 Pop Session
- 18:00 News Summary
- 18:03 Story Time
- 18:30 Country Music
- 19:00 News Desk (News Bulletin)

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

- 03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, pop music, features, listeners' questions, 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:50 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man", 18:30 Now Music USA

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

- 04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 The Golden Age of Pop 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice 07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 Peaches' Choice 08:30 Brain of Britain 1981 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 America, Europe and the World 10:15 Keynotes 10:30 The Waters of My Song 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Radio Theatre: Men at Arms 14:15 Report on Religion 14:30 America, Europe and the World 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Sarah and Company 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Listening Post 17:25 One in Ten: Book Choice 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report: Look Ahead 19:45 Theme and Variations 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 Assignment 21:00 Network UK 21:15 Moment Musical 21:30 Jazz for the Asking 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice: Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 One in Ten 23:30 Top Twenty

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:

- 7:50 Cairo (EA)
- 8:30 Karachi (PIA)
- 8:45 Cairo (EA)
- 8:55 Agaba
- 9:30 Jeddah
- 9:40 Kuwait
- 9:45 Dubai, Muscat
- 9:55 Beirut
- 10:00 Dhahran
- 10:05 Abu Dhabi
- 11:40 Cairo (EA)
- 13:00 Bucharest, Larnaca
- 14:00 Jeddah (SV)
- 15:05 Larnaca (CY)
- 15:35 Kuwait (KAC)
- 16:30 Cairo
- 16:35 Athens
- 17:00 Bangkok
- 17:35 Zurich (SR)
- 17:35 Copenhagen, Athens
- 17:55 Cairo
- 18:00 London
- 18:30 Rome (IA)
- 19:10 Cairo (EA)
- 20:00 Beirut (MEA)
- 20:55 London (BA)
- 22:00 Kuwait
- 23:40 Cairo (EA)
- 01:00 Baghdad
- 01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

- 3:30 Cairo
- 5:15 Frankfurt (LH)
- 7:00 Agaba
- 7:15 Beirut (AF)
- 7:45 Paris (AF)
- 8:00 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

- Amman: Isam Al Hawamdeh 23672, Mohammad Al Souqi 76721
- Zarqa: Hussam Sha'ban 86432
- Irbid: Fakri Suweileh 3240/2928

PHARMACIES:

- Amman: Al Salam 36730, Omar 42737, Al Joufa 77444, Al Iman (-)
- Zarqa: Bilal (-)
- Irbid: Shadi (-)

TAXIS:

- Asfour 23230
- Khadid 23715
- Al Shahid 21091
- Rania 25095
- Sultan 51998

CULTURAL CENTRES

- American Centre 41520
- British Council 36147-8

PRAYER TIMES

- Fajr 2:55
- Sunrise 4:36
- Dhuhr 11:40
- 'Asr 3:21
- Maghreb 6:46
- 'Isha 8:26

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

- Saudi riyal 98.1/98.3

SERVICE CLUBS

- Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
- Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
- Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

- Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
- Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
- Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.
- Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

- Ambulance (government) 75111
- Civil Defence rescue 61111
- Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
- Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3
- Police headquarters 39141
- Najdah roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
- Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
- Jordan Television 73111
- Radio Jordan 74111

MARKET PRICES

Lebanese pound	76.8/77.8	W. German mark	137.8/138.6
Syrian pound	54.9/56.5	Swiss franc	161.9/162.9
Iraqi dinar	726/732.1	Italian lire	28.2/28.4
Kuwaiti dinar	1182.1/1184.7	(for every 100)	58.3/58.6
Egyptian pound	397.3/402.1	Dutch guilder	126.5/127.3
Qatari riyal	91.7/92.1	Swedish crown	66.5/66.9
Omani riyal	91/91.4	Belgium franc	85.7/86.2
UAE dirham	96.9/97.2	Japanese yen	150.1/151
U.S. dollar	336.5/338.5	(for every 100)	
U.K. sterling	641.9/645.8		

Tomatoes	90	Grape leaves	350	300
Eggplant	170	Bananas	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	140	Apples (American, Japanese)	410	360
Marrow (small)	180	Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	460	400
Marrow (large)	100	Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	430	330
Cucumber (small)	230	Apples (Double Red)	250	200
Cucumber (large)	100	Apples (Starken)	200	180
Fagqous	120	Melons	170	100
Peas	420	Water Melons	80	60
Okra (Green)	380	Plums (Red)	180	150
Okra (Red)	260	Plums (Yellow)	200	150
Muloukhiyah	80	Apricots	270	200
Hot Green Pepper	910	Cherries	350	300
Cabbage	120	Lemons	450	300
Onions (dry)	100	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	160	120
Garlic	440	Oranges (Waxed)	120	100
Carrots	150	Grapefruit	160	100
Potatoes (local)	140			

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NATIONAL

Crafts: an industry threatened by change

The handicrafts industry in Jordan and other Arab countries faces extinction due to "social, financial, personal and administrative forces," according to this personal assessment, the last in a Jordan Times series on handicrafts in Jordan.

By Mohammad Ayish
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — When I was at school in the United States two years ago, a Canadian friend of mine who had been to the Middle East told me of the "great things" he had the opportunity to see, there, particularly the traditional crafts, which had no counterparts in the United States and Canada.

My Canadian friend had the chance to buy his beloved crafts and enjoy keeping them in his own collection. But he probably never got the chance to look into their present situation and closely observe the process of decay they are undergoing.

Although my argument applies to Middle Eastern countries in general, it will be confined to crafts in Jordan in light of my recent research.

Handicrafts in Jordan are gravely threatened by certain forces social, financial, personal and administrative — that could bring about their demise, perhaps forever.

"Jordanian women turn down their noses at the spinning business." This statement and many others by craftsmen I have met seem to reflect a sense, on the part of many Jordanians, that crafts are below them. This could be due either to their unprofitability as a business, or to a feeling that sewing a dress or carving a stone is socially demeaning.

Some craft people have man-

aged to pursue their vocations while maintaining a good level of income and a considerable amount of social respect. A ceramics maker, for instance, told me how he runs a big factory in Hebron which yields mass production for thousands of costumers all over the area. "I started the thing as a limited handicraft business, but I no longer use my hands since machines are the major element in the production," he told me.

That "entrepreneurial" way of maintaining crafts, however, is considered a problem in itself. It is widely argued that machine-made ceramics or dresses are no longer crafts, but are mass-produced items similar to other manufactured merchandise.

In other words, the turn of some craftsmen towards mass production is a hindrance to the progress of handicrafts in Jordan, and does not represent any advance. That fact was apparently realised by some ceramics costumers, who would complain of scratches in the plates they bought. The costumers argued that had the plates been totally hand-made, they would have been perfectly produced.

The feeling that "Europeans appreciate our handicrafts more than the Arabs do" also expresses indignity on the part of craftsmen in response to the attitudes of local society towards this traditional part of its culture.

Humiliation

An even more dramatic ex-

ample of the humiliation craftsmen feel was cited by a stone carver who produced beautiful work, but was bombarded by barrages of criticism from his friends. "They try to convince me that all I do is nonsense, but I like it and so do my wife and family," he said.

In other words, Jordanian craftsmen need an overall social rehabilitation to enable them to preserve their traditional status as guardians of local culture and traditions.

But who will undertake that rehabilitation, and how, is a complicated question that has social, financial and personal ramifications in society.

At present, handicrafts in Jordan are promoted in part by the Jordan Crafts Development Centre Company, a small body which buys crafts from Jordanian craftsmen on a limited basis — and at low prices, according to most of the craftsmen who had dealt with the centre. The centre was established some years ago to promote and encourage Jordanian crafts, but was turned into a profit-taking organisation — while supposedly retaining its original purpose.

Unfortunately, most of the craftsmen I met said that they either had never heard of the centre, or that their relationship with it was not one of regular transactions.

Another party concerned with promoting crafts in Jordan is the Industrial Development Bank (IDB), which has a special crafts fund to give loans to craftsmen to improve their business. According to a study on the attitudes of craftsmen towards borrowing from the IDB, most respondents had a negative attitude towards the bank, for several reasons. But even less encouraging is the fact that some of the craftsmen do not know anything about the IDB crafts fund which has been functioning for more than five years.

This communication gap between the IDB and Jordanian craftsmen sheds light on some of their problems — foremost among which are financial ones. Most of the people I met complained of inconvenient working places, a need for machines to do part of the work, and for money to buy raw materials.

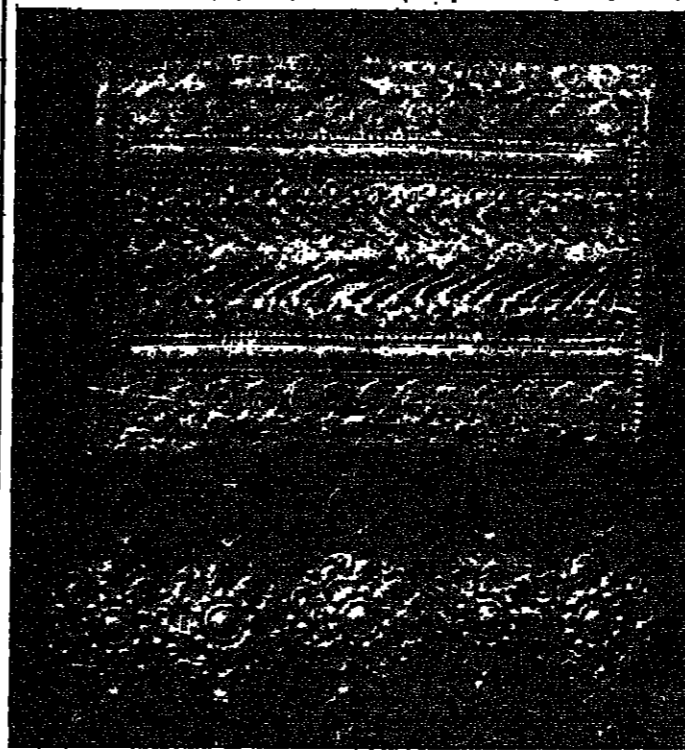
Another problem confronting craftsmen is the absence of a cooperative that would defend their rights, adopt their goals and promote their merchandise. Sources at the Jordan Crafts Council said there had once been a cooperative for craftsmen, but it was dissolved two years after it was formed, "due to the craftsmen's belief that a competition was taking place between the Jordan Crafts Centre and their cooperative."

Reviving heritage

"But in the midst of all this gloom, there is some hope that crafts in Jordan may be maintained as a sign of the heritage. That hope is stirred by the establishment of the Turath Centre, which has undertaken the responsibility of reviving the heritage represented by crafts.

The Turath Centre is still wet behind the ears, but it has set itself a very ambitious programme that would seem to strain its limited resources. The centre is starting from scratch, having prepared no studies or surveys on crafts in Jordan; nor does it have the human capabilities to achieve its ends. Yet officials at the centre seem certain that their programme will be put into effect gradually. They say that they will keep the centre committed to its principal goals, and not stumble in the pitfall of profit, as the Jordan Crafts Development Centre did.

Our nation's crafts



A Jordan Times in-depth series



Handmade decorative pots: Most craftsmen feel they have no alternative vocation.

At present handicrafts, unlike other professions in Jordan, here seem to be floundering in the midst of social disrespect, financial problems and disorganisation. And all those problems seem to be exacerbated by a lack of awareness of the importance of crafts on the part of the craftsmen themselves. Craftsmen seem to be doing their work not out of love, but because they either inherited it from their ancestors or have no alternative

means of support. "I received this craft from my father and I will pass it on to my children," one rugmaker said. Another complained that he had become so used to his craft that he would find it difficult to quit it. The craftsmen do have the motivation and the capability to do their work. What they need is moral encouragement and financial aid, and far more importantly, a sense of professionalism.

IBS breaks new ground in education

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A pioneering International Baccalaureate School (IBS) was set up here this year by the Hashemite Society of Education.

The school, which starts classes in September, will solve the problems that many Jordanian and non-Jordanian students face when they want to continue their studies in universities and colleges all over the world.

At the same time its programmes are adaptable to both the Jordanian and non-Jordanian cultural context, since it has an international identity that interacts with and enriches the educational system in the country.

The IBS programme will be equivalent to that of a regular secondary school and students will be prepared to sit for the national *tawjihi* exam after they finish the required courses of study. The syllabus also prepares foreigners for the International Baccalaureate diploma.

Until its permanent building is completed in two years the school will occupy a temporary building in Jabal Luweibdeh, which will serve as both teaching space and administrative quarters.

IBS Principal Zahi Rihani told the Jordan Times: "At this stage, our yearly admissions of students will range from 150 to 200, in age groups six to 17."

The students will be divided into 10 grades, with a maximum of 20 students in each. Keeping classes small is a basic aim of the school, "because we want to ensure a better and healthier learning process," Mr. Rihani said.

When classes start, students will face a totally different situation from that in other schools in Jordan. Each is required to take six subjects, of which the sixth is optional, to be chosen according to the student's own interests.

But while the students have a say in their own education, they have to conform to a pattern that ensures a properly balanced education, Mr. Rihani said.

Although the general programme is restricted to certain subjects such as languages, mathematics, sociological studies and experimental sciences, it will also be designed to permit the students to gain experience in independent thinking.

Further in-depth education will also take place at the higher levels, where the students will enjoy learning for the sake of learning, Mr. Rihani remarked.

Liberal

The system will be liberal in the

sense that the students will have a chance to study what they like. They can choose art, music or design. But the syllabus also requires a rigorous effort from the students, not only in regular classwork but also in their independent work.

"Students are required to handle experiments independently, which is a different system from that used in other schools, where the instructor handles the whole class," Mr. Rihani said.

Most of the school's programmes are geared to broadening the mind and developing the student's abilities, rather than cramming knowledge into their minds. The IBS programme also creates an international awareness, and students will learn to appreciate the culture and heritage of other nationalities.

In Jordan, however, a specially designed syllabus has been set up to meet the country's needs. Jordanian students are required to study both Arabic and English, and will also receive instruction in Islamic culture and civilisation.

"The International Baccalaureate programme usually aims at giving the student a wholesome education, whatever his nationality," Mr. Rihani said.

In addition to the six basic subjects, all the students are to study the "theory of knowledge" — a common syllabus for students all over the world seeking the International Baccalaureate. In this programme, each student is expected to investigate the different fields of knowledge and know the relationships among them.

To strengthen individual effort, students must also submit an extended essay — an independent piece of work manifesting the student's individual ability, creativity and modes of thought.

At the moment, the school is limiting its programmes due to lack of space and staff, and the relatively small number of applicants. "It seems that people are still wary of a new system of education," Mr. Rihani said.

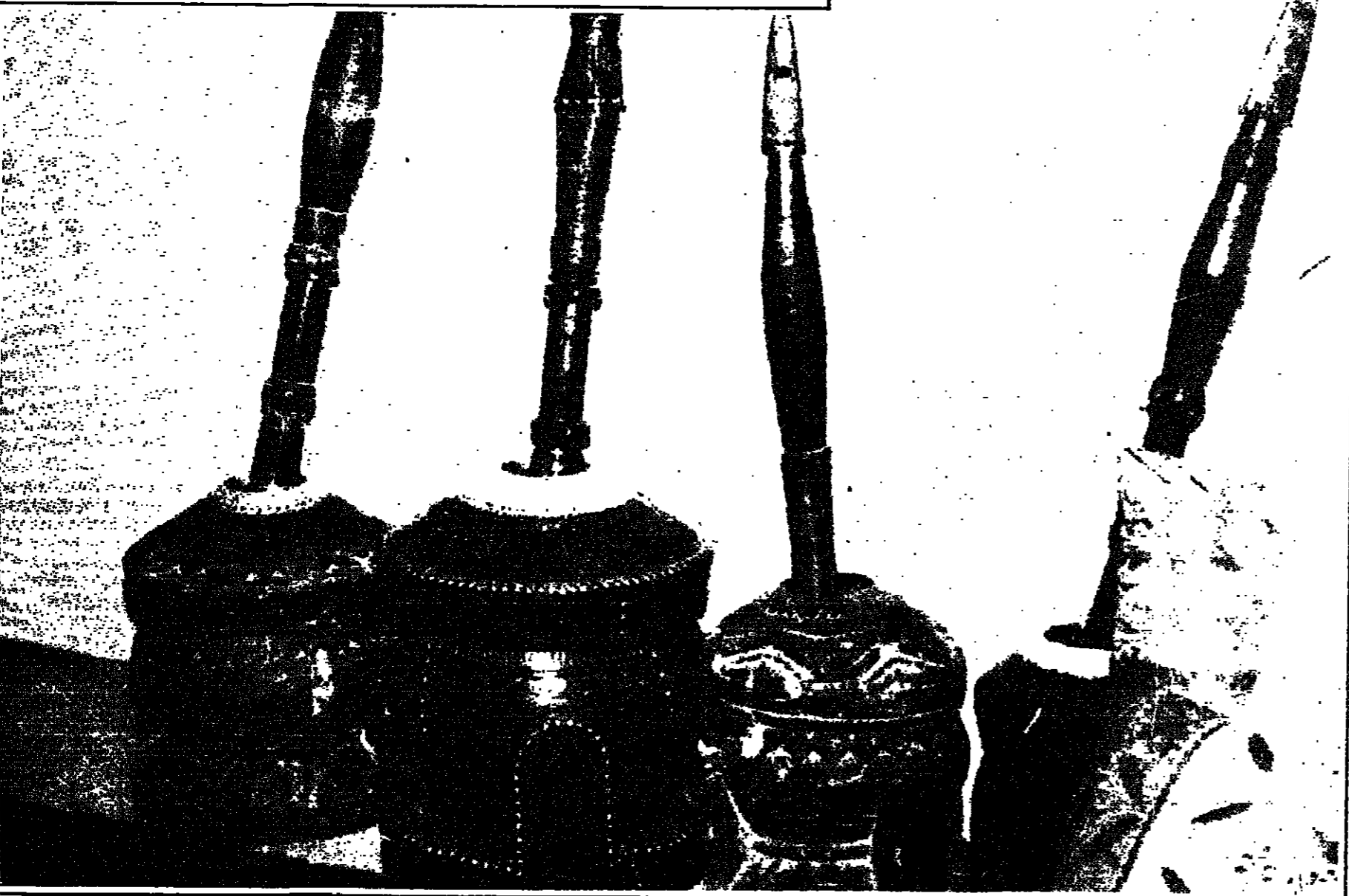
A board of trustees made up of highly qualified and motivated individuals has been formed to run the school, and the IBS, which is a non-profit making school, is under the aegis of the International Baccalaureate Organisation (IBO).

The IBO was established in 1962 by a group of internationally famous educators, and its activities have broadened through the years.

The organisation has developed a curriculum and a system of examinations leading to the International Baccalaureate diploma, a diploma fully recognised and accepted in many countries.



Will the weaver lose his spun wool?



Handmade wooden coffee grinders are not in great demand these days.

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Jordan Times

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Good news, bad news

THE GOOD NEWS is that the Lebanese Falangists have indicated a willingness to break off their ties with Israel if such a move were to help bring about national reconciliation in Lebanon. The bad news is that Philip Habib is on his way back to the Middle East. Not that we are against fair third party mediators trying their hand at peace-making in the Holy Land, mind you. Far from it. We have always welcomed the injection into the Middle Eastern scene of honest people who would work hard for a genuine peace. But the United States today is not that party.

Surface theatrics will prompt the madmen of the United States Congress and their colleagues in the executive branch to make grandiose statements about how Mr. Habib's continuing efforts are responsible for the containment of an otherwise potentially explosive situation. The truth is much more worrying: the United States, as it has done several times since 1967, is trying to exploit the chaos and directionlessness in the Middle East to inject itself into the scene as the great peace-maker. Recent history shows us that American involvement in peace-making has always been predicated on meeting "security" dictates for Israel that make the concept of Arab sovereignty and nationhood look like a laugh. And in the eyes of the American and Israeli leaderships, that is precisely what it is -- though it is sugarcoated with the occasional farcical palliative such as Security Council resolutions condemning Israel, or holding up for one month the delivery of more advanced American armory to Israel. The prospect of yet another self-indulgent American peace-making fiasco is frightening, given the gross anti-Arab bias of the United States.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'IS: In a spirit of courage, responsibility and full confidence in itself and in our citizens, the Jordanian government made a public announcement yesterday of the cholera cases discovered in Jordan, and said it had taken the necessary measures to combat and eradicate the disease, calling on all citizens to shoulder their share of responsibility in that respect.

The government's announcement of the cholera cases is in itself a civilised measure, which governments in other regions might not have been courageous enough to take, preferring instead to impose a complete blackout on the incidence of the disease.

It is, therefore, our duty as responsible citizens to understand the reasons for the government announcement, which does not call for panic since the medical treatment for the disease is known, available and effective.

In the first place, the announcement was made to dispel any ill-intentioned rumours, which may exaggerate the number of cholera cases. It is also a call for stepping up the national effort of keeping up the standards of public and personal cleanliness and sanitation, which are the most effective elements in fighting and eradicating cholera.

Cooperation between the public and the authorities to raise the standards of public cleanliness and sanitation is one of the basic requirements for the success of the campaign against cholera.

Doubtless, the courage shown by the government in announcing the cholera cases and the immediate measures it adopted to protect the safety of the public, as well as our people's courage, will effectively clear up our country of cholera in the soonest possible time.

AL DUSTOUR: The initiative taken by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, who chaired an emergency meeting of the Higher Public Safety Committee yesterday to take urgent measures to prevent the spread of cholera, merits appreciation.

The government has taken all the necessary measures and alerted all the competent authorities to deal with this dangerous disease, which has appeared in Jordan during the summer for the past several years.

The spread with which this disease spreads, however, makes it impossible to prevent it from reaching epidemic proportions if the public does not cooperate with the government in following instructions and directives for preserving public sanitation in cities and villages and in preventing the contamination of water, fruits and vegetables.

Jordan had been exposed to this epidemic before, but it successfully controlled it and lives were saved by a high standard of public awareness, adherence to the principles of proper public sanitation and cooperation with the authorities concerned. The disease will be controlled this time as well, if we follow instructions and if each of us plays a part in preserving the cleanliness of his or her own house and environment.

Jordan now receives arrivals from all over the world. Some of these arrivals come from countries where cholera is endemic and they are hence natural carriers of the disease. It is therefore necessary to tighten health inspection practices at all airports and border entry points into the Kingdom and to insist that all arrivals produce vaccination certificates against all epidemic diseases at all times, not only after cases of such diseases are reported.

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JORDAN TIMES

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The view from Moscow

U.S.-Chinese relations: escalating recklessness

THE WORLD PUBLIC is watching with concern the intensification of dangerous trends in the development of U.S.-Chinese relations -- a factor which has an increasingly negative influence on the international situation. The recent talks of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig with the leaders of the People's Republic of China demonstrated that Washington and Peking coordinate their policy with the aim of sharpening tension, destabilising the international situation, increasing confrontation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and of waging jointly an undeclared war against Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

A hallmark of the talks, judging by the documents released, was Peking's and Washington's hostility to the USSR, to the cause of peace all over the world. The views of the United States and China on the international situation, Mr. Haig said after the talks, have never been so close as at the present time. "We have many common and coinciding views," Chinese minister of foreign affairs Huang Hua said in union. The Chinese side, according to Mr. Haig, highly praised the measures of the U.S. administration to build up U.S. military might and strengthen its relations with the allies in the military blocs. This delighted the zealous opponent of détente, Senator Henry Jackson, to such an extent that he said that not a single country of the world was a more staunch supporter of NATO than China.

One is in the presence of a new stage in the development of the Sino-American partnership -- a stage highly dangerous for the cause of peace. This manifests itself above all in a substantial expansion of its military aspects.

The Washington administration has announced its decision to exclude China from the list of "unfriendly communist nations" and to include it into the category of "friendly developing states." Pertinent amendments will be introduced into U.S. legislation. This move will not only make it possible for China to acquire combat equipment and technology which, by virtue of special restrictions, is prohibited to export to "unfriendly nations," but will also open an access to soft credits for China. It seems that Peking entertains hopes that this would allow it to overcome difficulties connected with an acute shortage of foreign currency.

Expressing their readiness to give Peking the means for waging modern warfare, including offensive weapons, the present Washington leaders went much further in their dangerous provocations, than the Carter Administration which they had criticised before the elections for an excessively pro-Peking tilt.

The two countries began coordinating their "parallel actions" on the basis of "common strategic interests" during the visit of former U.S. secretary of defence Harold Brown to Peking in January 1980. At the time, Mr. Brown hinted at a possibility of sales to China of "dual purpose" equipment, that is, usable for both civilian and military purposes. When half a year later the present Chinese Defence Minister Geng Biao arrived in Washington on a reply visit, this possibility had already become reality. The U.S. government approved about 500 licences on the sale to China of dual purpose goods and technology (helicopters, transport planes, trucks and radars). It was stressed however, that the case in point was the delivery of military equipment, not of the weapons which kill.

From now on, access has been opened for China not only to such classified high technology equi-

ment as systems for the guidance of strategic missiles or military communication equipment, but also to all types of combat equipment -- from anti-tank missiles to fighter-bombers. However, the State Department avoids calling things by their names, assuring that the U.S. allegedly does not export offensive weapons as, they say, according to the laws of the United States, they are not to be used for aggression. But the Pentagon's clients have more than once shown in practice that such reservations are worthless. And the most recent examples of this is the Israeli raid on Baghdad.

It can be said that Mr. Haig was on a mission in Peking as a general in civilian uniform. His meeting with Defence Minister Geng Biao was devoted to arms sales and exchange of intelligence. Taking part in the talks on this issue was deputy chief of the Chinese military intelligence service Zhang Zhong-qi.

It was precisely in these days that reports had leaked into the press that the U.S. and Chinese intelligence services teamed up even before the "full normalisation" of relations between the two states. An additional impulse to it was the overthrow of the anti-popular regime in Iran, as a result of which the CIA lost its electronic intelligence stations near the border with the Soviet Union. Two monitoring stations with U.S. equipment, managed by Chinese personnel under the guidance of CIA instructors, were built in northwest China on the basis of a secret agreement between Washington and Peking. The intelligence information about the Soviet Union coming from these stations, the New York Times writes, is jointly used by U.S. and Chinese espionage centres.

As a result of his recent trip, Mr. Haig, in his own words, reached agreement on broadening active cooperation between the military departments of the two countries. A Chinese military delegation will visit Washington in August to discuss concrete aspects of such cooperation.

Those, who give modern weapons to the Chinese hegemonists, obviously assume that they will gain in return an opportunity to influence Peking's policy, to channel its expansionism primarily in the northern direction. This is wishful thinking! The danger of China's militarisation -- for this is the path that has been chosen by the Reagan Administration -- lies in the fact that American weapons in the hands of the Chinese will be used in the first place against relatively small neighbouring countries, among which, incidentally, there are America's allies as well. It seems that China is being pushed towards the realisation of its territorial claims in Southeast and South Asia.

Even the countries which are regarded as friends of the United States, voice apprehensions over the results of Mr. Haig's visit to Peking which are alien to the interests of peace. In Japan, for example, not only the public but the official quarters as well express such sentiments. The newspaper Mainichi writes in an editorial article entitled "The dangerous character of U.S.-Chinese military cooperation" that a military strong China constitutes a threat to all countries of east and southwest Asia bordering on it.

The ministry of foreign affairs of Japan expressed concern over the delivery of U.S.-manufactured weapons to China.

Peking ever more actively supports Washington's insistent demands that the country, whose cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki came under an atomic bombing, get over its nuclear allergy and embark upon the road of becoming a

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

Ramadan's technical face

(Part 1)

By Dr. Awn Rizk

EVERY YEAR, Muslims celebrate the fasting month of Ramadan during which the Kuran was recited upon Prophet Mohammad more than fourteen centuries ago. To Muslims, numbering about one thousand million people, or roughly one quarter of today's world population, this month is a special occasion whose observance change their daily routine. A lot is usually talked about regarding the religious, spiritual, and historical aspects of Ramadan, and the following comments will only deal with some technical points that are not usually adverted.

Fasting is the distinct characteristic of Ramadan, since it is one of the five main pillars of Islam. The significance of fasting carries with it the spiritual values, the discipline of the mind and the body, the remembrance of the Creator and sharing the feelings of the deprived. The celebration of Ramadan is an occasion to renew the faith and favour the good over the evil. During this month, eating and drinking are prohibited from dawn until sunset; and so is smoking, although this leads to some controversy over other times, polluted air, steam or water vapour and some smells, which are likely to penetrate the body and spoil fasting.

When the rules for fasting were laid out fourteen centuries ago, the Muslim population inhabited some parts of the Arabian peninsula and the fixing of the fasting period by the dawn and the sunset was satisfactory and easy to comply with. The accuracy of the timing in various places was considered secondary to the real value and moral behind fasting and praying. Today, Muslims are spread over wide areas in many parts of the world and modern science has invented the means for calculating time with split-second

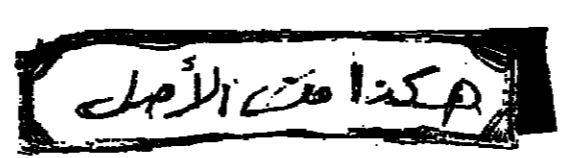
accuracy. Computers and primary time standards can be used to specify fasting and prayer times with precision; satellites can relay such information instantaneously to many countries. But, should we over-emphasise the to-the-minute accuracy, or should we be satisfied with the approximate time, while highlighting the moral significance? If we adopt the idea of "doing our best in utilising our resources" to fix the time, then we are justified in our elaborate calculations. In this case, why don't we apply the same scientific logic to fix the first day of Ramadan, which until now is being specified after confirming an eye observation of the appearance of the crescent?

There are many phenomena which can mask our witnessing of the crescent. These could pertain to the observation site, time of the day, season, weather conditions, pollution of the environment, water vapour, gases, dust or other particles in the atmosphere, the area of the moon's surface lit by the sun and the effort we undertake to go out looking for the crescent. Despite the fact that the crescent might have actually been formed, our observance of Ramadan depends on the above-mentioned factors. The fasting and prayer times have also to be calculated for different regions, since they vary with the geographical location. People are then expected to follow the times according to their nearest site where these have been fixed. It is therefore possible that two neighbouring villages might be following two different times. This unavoidable inconvenience can be minimised by selecting the unfication regions according to the population density. There has been some cases when such a situation happened because the two neighbours belonged to

two countries whose authorities differed in their observation of the crescent.

In certain parts of the world there is no alternative but to make special allowances for prevailing conditions. Muslims in areas close to the North Pole, for instance, have to use scientific calculations, as do people travelling in the sky. Those who travel continuously such as airline pilots, should consult religious authorities for any special arrangements, in order to avoid the confusion of adjusting to different time zones. If they have to stick to the stipulation of fasting from sunrise to sunset, they may find that, starting off at sunset in one country, and travelling for three-quarters of a day, they will arrive at another country the latter's midday, or arranging their fasting and prayer periods. People who are travelling or who suffer from an illness are temporarily exempt from fasting. However, definitions of travelling and illness have changed with the transportation means and social facilities. A further problem is the matching of the crescent and accuracy of observation to the stipulation of the many allowances that have to be made, which incorporate inaccuracies of larger portions.

Although modern inventions have brought many changes in our daily life, it is still comforting to know that some of the traditions of Ramadan are still preserved. The pre-sunrise drumming, roams in the streets making people for their pre-meal, is just one example of the combination of traditions with the modern world. This valuable combination is essential to preserve our culture, which we owe ourselves to the twenty-first century world and walking with its requisites.



MIDDLE EAST

PLO urges EEC countries to spell out individual policies

BEIRUT, July 7 (R) — A Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader was quoted today as saying that European states should spell out their own Middle East policies instead of sticking to a united stand.

In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *As Safir*, Mr. Farouq Qaddoumi, head of the PLO political department, said the PLO had discounted the European Common Market's (EEC)

Middle East initiative. Some EEC states were more in line with the PLO's position than others and the European initiative had prevented them from speaking out, he said.

Mr. Qaddoumi said the PLO had begun to treat the position of each European country separately. A united EEC stand first emerged at a Venice summit last year when the community urged greater Palestinian involvement in the search for a Middle East settlement. The PLO has backed a Soviet proposal for an international conference on the Middle East.



Farouq Qaddoumi

Kyprianou ends talks

ATHENS, July 7 (A.P.) — Cyprus President Spyros Kyprianou left Athens today for Nicosia after a week-long official visit. During his stay Mr. Kyprianou had detailed discussions with Greek officials on the Cyprus issue. Mr. Kyprianou and Greek Premier George Rallis said at the conclusion of their talks last night that they had agreed on the policy for the further handling of the issue of the divided island.

Soviet Union sets up missiles in South Yemen, paper says

BAHRAIN, July 7 (R) — The official Oman press agency today quoted an Omani newspaper as saying the Soviet Union had set up missile bases along South Yemen's borders with Oman, Saudi Arabia and North Yemen. The Arabic-language newspaper "Oman" said the Soviet Union established the bases after their military intervention in Afghanistan 18 months ago. The daily, Oman's main newspaper published in Muscat, gave no sources for its report and gave no further details. Pro-West Oman has poor relations with South

Yemen, which has signed a 20-year friendship treaty with Moscow. The newspaper said that under a secret military pact with South Yemen, Moscow had also set up a naval base with radar stations on Socotra Island, about 600 miles east of Aden. The number of Soviet experts on the island had increased to several thousand in the past year, the newspaper said. It said 1,700 Soviet personnel were at a naval base at Aden that served as the command headquarters of the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean. Hangars large enough to accommodate 50 fighter aircraft had been built at Aden's Khormaksu

Bani-Sadr reported hiding in Kurdistan

Moderates, leftists to challenge Raja'i in election

TEHRAN, July 7 (Agencies) — A dozen leftist, moderate and fundamentalist aspirants were planning today to challenge hardline Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Raja'i in the July 24 elections to choose a successor for deposed President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, observers in Tehran said. Tehran radio reported 10 more opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution were executed last night and at daybreak today on charges of staging violent riots against the regime to protest Dr. Bani-Sadr's ouster. A Kurdish-language radio station broadcasting from the town of Baneh, monitored in Tehran, confirmed the fugitive ex-president was hiding in Kurdistan. Sources have said he was with autonomy-seeking Kurdish tribesmen of the northwestern province near the Turkish border. The new executions announced today brought to about 140 the total numbers of radical opponents officially reported hanged or shot by firing squads since Dr. Bani-Sadr's dismissal more than

two weeks ago. Tehran radio said four "counter-revolutionaries" were executed in the town of Ghamsheh, town in the Caspian Sea town of Nowshahr, two in Behshahr, also on the Caspian Sea, and one in the southern city of Shiraz. One other leftist was sentenced to death in Caspian Sea town of Babol but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment because he repented, the radio added. Authorities accused "criminal groups" — most of them leftists — of planting a bomb at Tehran's Hamzeh Mosque that was set to go off when lights for the dawn prayers were to be turned on. "But thanks to the alertness of the people, the bomb was discovered and defused by explosive experts," the broadcast said. "A note was found near the location of the bomb, saying: 'The first was a loss, the second a tragedy.'" The note was not explained by the state-run radio. But the "loss" was an apparent reference to the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Tehran's Friday Imam

and Chief IRP Parliament Spokesman Ali Khamenei by a booby-trapped tape recorder in a Tehran mosque on June 27. He is still recuperating in a Tehran hospital from chest wounds. Among other likely presidential candidates reported from here were former Islamic judge and current parliament member Hojatoleslam Sadegh Khalkhali, Mus-

lim fundamentalist Mr. Habibollah Peyman and former Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar, a Bani-Sadr supporter. Also tipped as possible runners are moderate former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and ex-Interior Minister Dariush Forouhar. Leftist pro-Moscow Tudeh (communist party) Secretary General Noreddin Kianoori was a con-

tender. Meanwhile, Tehran radio announced today that the deputy governor of the northern province of Gilan died today of injuries he received in an attack by gunmen yesterday. The provincial governor and his driver were killed in the attack in the town of Rasht, about 160 kilometres from the Soviet border. Few Western news organisations remain in Tehran. Most have been ejected since the Iranian revolution on the basis of allegations similar to those lodged against Reuters. The Associated Press bureau in Tehran was closed and its correspondents asked to leave in February of 1980.

Reuters Tehran office closed down

LONDON, July 7 (A.P.) — The Tehran bureau of Reuters Ltd. has been ordered closed indefinitely and its three correspondents told to leave Iran within 48 hours, a spokesman for the news agency said today. A Tehran radio broadcast announcing the expulsion accused Reuters of "biased and untrue" reporting from the Iranian capital. A Reuters official, who asked not to be identified, said the decision to close the agency's bureau appeared to be part of a general government review of foreign



press coverage in Iran. The official said the Iranian ministry of Islamic guidance had informed the three correspondents that a survey of Reuters news dispatches conducted by the official Pars news agency had found the reporting slanted. "During the past month alone (Reuters) sent out biased and untrue reports on more than 10 occasions and ignored official warnings," Tehran radio said in a broadcast monitored here. The Reuters official said that ministry officials had not pro-

duced specific examples of the reporting deemed to be biased, and he said the company had no immediate comment on the allegations. The Associated Press bureau in Tehran was closed and its correspondents asked to leave in February of 1980.

Iraq denies nuclear fuel reports

BEIRUT, July 7 (R) — Iraq today denied reports that it was buying nuclear fuel from Brazil and said they were attempts by Israel to distract world opinion from its crimes against Iraq. The reports first appeared in the Brazilian newspaper *Jornal do Brasil* shortly after Israel's June 7 air raid on Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor. Brazil withdrew its ambassador in Tel Aviv in protest and said the reports were a deliberate Is-

raeli leak to the paper's correspondent. The Iraqi News Agency INA quoted a foreign ministry official as having said today: "Israel, pressed by international condemnation of its aggression, took to propagating these false reports to divert world opinion from its crimes against Iraq, under the delusion that they would damage Iraq's relations with other countries."

The British Bank of the Middle East

Senior appointments announced by the British Bank of the Middle East.

Mr. Y.S. Sindaha has been appointed deputy area manager in Jordan and Mr. E.S. Far has been appointed manager of the bank's main office in King Hussein Street.

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ECONOMY

EEC parliament cool on budget proposals

STRASBOURG, France, July 7 (R) — The European Parliament gave a cool reception today to proposals by the EEC commission for reforming the Common Market budget.

"It is nothing more than a rough sketching out," Pieter Dankert of the Netherlands said on behalf of the Socialist Group, the most powerful in the 434-member assembly.

His criticism was echoed by the leaders of the Parliament's other main political groups, who said the proposals were strong on general ideas but weak on the kind of detail that could lead to rapid changes in the \$25 billion budget.

Presenting the proposals, EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn said the current ceiling on member states' budget contributions would have to be removed in order to develop new community policies and rectify imbalances in the budget.

But Mr. Dankert said it was fanciful to suppose that the ceiling, set at one per cent of member states' value added tax (VAT) funds, could be raised in the near future. He said the immediate need was for new orientations with available resources.

"It is within the budget that we must find ways to adjust policies," Mr. Dankert said, adding that until

farm spending had been reduced certain member states would not agree to make more funds available.

West Germany, the largest net contributor to the EEC budget, has made it clear that, at a time of national budgetary restraint, it could not accept a rise in the present ceiling until community spending policies have been revised.

Mr. Dankert has led a consistent campaign by the Parliament over the past two years for a reduction in EEC farm spending, which accounts for some 70 per cent of the budget, and the development of community industrial and energy policies.

This was supported in the suggestions for reform presented by the commission last month in response to a mandate from EEC member states. But the proposals, which also advocated a special mechanism to compensate Britain for its high net contribution, did not specify how this might be achieved.

EEC leaders are due to review the commission proposals at a summit meeting in London in November, and Mr. Dankert said significant progress was necessary then. The assembly will vote to accept or reject the 1982 EEC budget in December.

U.S. inflation rate: 6.9%

WASHINGTON, July 7 (A.P.) — Wholesale food prices in the United States, unchanged for most of the spring, began rising in June, pushing the nation's inflation ahead at an annual rate of 6.9 per cent at the wholesale level, the government reported today.

The labour department's producer price index for finished goods has now risen at an annual rate of 9.5 per cent for the first half of the year—well under last year's 11.8 per cent, and analysts see little likelihood that the rate for all of 1981 will edge over 10 per cent.

The wholesale price index rose a seasonally adjusted 0.6 per cent in June—slightly above May's 0.4 per cent but still the second-best month this year.

Economists are forecasting that the rate will remain relatively low for at least the next few months, particularly in light of the current ready availability of oil worldwide.

Food prices, however, probably will continue rising during the summer, keeping overall inflation from dropping further than it has

in the last few months, analysts say.

Prices for finished consumer goods—those ready for retail sale—rose 0.5 per cent in June after remaining virtually level during the previous two months, the new labour department report said.

Food prices had shown almost no net change since November, although they fluctuated during the winter months.

A wide variety of food prices rose in June, but meat was the biggest factor. Prices for beef and veal, for example, rose 2.4 per cent after climbing only 0.3 per cent in May.

Wholesale prices for finished energy goods rose 0.2 per cent in June after declining 0.5 per cent in May, but analysts say no big new energy jumps are expected soon.

Overall, prices of finished consumer goods rose 0.5 per cent in June after rising 0.2 per cent in May, the report said.

Capital equipment prices rose 0.7 per cent, led by increases for aircraft, heavy trucks and various machinery.

All the figures are adjusted for seasonal variation.

Before seasonal adjustment, the wholesale price index rose 0.4 per cent in June to 269.9.

The new report also revised figures for several months earlier this year because of more accurate information. It said the index rose an adjusted 1.2 per cent in January rather than the 1 per cent reported earlier, 0.8 per cent in February rather than 0.6 per cent and 0.9 per cent in March rather than 1.3 per cent.

Analysts still say inflation this year will be well below last year's 12.4 per cent for consumer prices and 11.8 per cent at the wholesale level.

But they also say increases at about half that rate in the past few months won't last.

Moderation in the first five months of this year in the inflation rates for consumer goods and wholesale products and materials was due mostly to a lack of big new price increases for oil and food, analysts agree.

British Steel loses £668m

LONDON, July 7 (A.P.) — State owned British Steel Corp. said today it lost a record £668 million (\$1.28 billion) last year.

The company's annual report blamed the loss on a three-month strike by steel workers, a sharp drop in British demand for steel products and a deterioration in European steel prices.

The 1980 figure compares with the £545 million (\$1.04 billion) the company lost in 1979 and pushes the corporation's deficit over a four-year period to nearly £2 billion (\$3.82 billion).

Despite the gloomy statistics, British Steel Chairman Ian MacGregor predicted, in the annual report, that it would not be long before the company was making money, provided "steel prices improve and market volumes do not fall away."

EEC bank lends Greece 1.5 billion drachmas

BRUSSELS, July 7 (A.P.) — The European Investment Bank loaned Greece 1.5 billion drachmas (24.7 million European Currency Units) today for road and agriculture projects.

The bank loaned 900 million drachmas at 10.2 per cent interest for 15 years to finance improvement in the national highway between Thessaloniki and the Bulgarian frontier via Serres.

The loan of 620 million drachmas at 10.2 per cent for 12 years will help finance modernisation of fruit and vegetable production on medium size and small farms.

Japan government to set guidelines for refineries

TOKYO, July 7 (A.P.) — Government guideline prices, which set a ceiling on Japanese refined oil prices, may be raised, and a 15 per cent cutback in refinery production will be used to assist troubled refiners, Kyodo news service reported.

The news service said Minister for International Trade and Industry Rokusuke Tanaka told reporters at the National Press Club that Japanese oil refining firms have been losing money this year because of the yen's depreciation against the dollar, a decrease in the demand for oil products and crude oil price increases.

The minister said the government has advised oil refiners to reduce their output beginning this month by 15 per cent. The guideline prices for oil products may be raised as of September, allowing the private firms to raise their prices, the minister said, according to the Kyodo report.

U.S. proposes top level talks with Russia

WASHINGTON, July 7 (R) — The United States wants to hold high-level talks with the Soviet Union by the end of this month on a new long-term grain agreement, Agriculture Secretary John Block said today.

He told reporters the United States preferred to hold the talks after the Polish Communist Party congress next week, the meeting being held to set a stamp on Polish liberal reforms which have raised fears in the West of Soviet intervention.

Mr. Block said the purpose of the talks would be to explore a new grain pact that would replace the five-year agreement due to expire at the end of September.

Under the present grain pact, the Soviet Union can import between six to eight million tonnes of corn and wheat a year.

President Reagan recently lifted an embargo on Soviet purchases of additional grain imposed after the Soviet military move into Afghanistan. But Moscow has not so far responded with any firm additional orders.

Spain looks for a lifesaver

By Robert Graham

MADRID: A drowning man will grab a lifebelt, even if it is defective. There is at least some hope. This seems the only explanation for the Spanish government's sudden display of confidence in its ability to fight the four-year-old recession.

With Spain steeped in gloom since the coup attempt in February, any hint of economic good news is grabbed at. The good news is the recent tripartite agreement between the government, the two main trades unions and the employers federation on a form of social contract which limits wages and promises action to deal with unemployment.

Mr. Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's government has treated this as a sign of national solidarity at a difficult moment, which, while being no panacea, is an important basis for understanding between the principal parties involved in combating the recession.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo himself, in a series of virtuoso public performances, has proved a remarkable propagandist. His basic message has been that the government knows what its priorities are, as do the unions and management: combating unemployment, stimulating investment and controlling inflation.

The delicate situation created by the attempted coup will not downgrade the importance of dealing with the economy. Finally, he says, there is a chink of light at the end of the tunnel.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo's credibility as a no-nonsense talker, a practical man with long experience of both the private and public sector, has given weight to his words. Partly as a result of this the stock exchanges have surged upwards, almost five points in one day (May 10), something unseen since the Franco era.

Confidence, in the last resort,

rests as much on facts as on what people want to believe. Little comfort is given by the hard facts of the Spanish economy. Indeed, they give cause for continued concern, as underlined in the recent Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development report on Spain and the annual report of the Bank of Spain.

Thus Mr. Sotelo is relying almost

exclusively on what people want to believe. This is a legitimate strategy in a country traumatised by the attempted coup—provided confidence is consolidated with real achievements in the not-too-distant future.

The essence of the social contract is that the unions have accepted a 9 to 11 per cent wage band for 1982 (a 9 per cent limit for the public sector) against a government commitment to create 350,000 jobs and a vaguer undertaking by the employers to co-operate in creating jobs. This is

based on the assumption that inflation will be 12 per cent.

"Undoubtedly the unions have made the greatest sacrifice, accepting the clear principle of a cut in real income with no fall in the number of working hours. There is also no mention of how or in what sectors the jobs will be created.

However, the employers, the most reluctant to go along with the pact, maintain that wage levels remain unrealistically high. In this context, the Bank of Spain report pointed out earlier this month that Spanish wages in the past two years had risen 7.6 per cent in real terms, against the 0.25 per cent average of industrialised countries.

Spanish wages have since 1974

been consistently higher than the average in the industrial countries, but the overall political climate in Spain during this period cannot be ignored. High wages have been a sop to ensure industrial tranquillity and social stability.

Slowly, the level of wage increases has been reduced since the 25 per cent high of 1978 and in this gradualist context, the social contract agreement represents a further step in the right direction. But the price has been high.

Spanish labour, especially in labour-intensive operations, is pricing Spanish goods out of export markets and weakening industrial competitiveness against the day when tariff barriers are lower.

In short, the capacity for adjustment has been, and remains, far too slow — and not just in wages. The same is true in coming to terms with the higher cost of oil.

The social contract itself by implication underlines the lack of flexibility. Rather than talking of a mid-term adjustment, it is concerned with next year, with all its imponderables. As for any chink of light this is extraordinarily hard to detect.

Inflation in the first quarter is two points up on the same period last year and looks like being around 16 per cent. Industrial production is flat and consumer spending reflects the crisis: new car registrations were down 10 per cent in the first quarter.

Unemployment is up to 1.7 million or over 13.5 per cent of the active population, with only a

small indication of levelling off. The government has yet to demonstrate its capacity to curb current spending and stimulate public sector investment without detriment to private sector credit — a key element to encourage private sector confidence.

A more disturbing trend has been the complete stagnation of exports which since 1977 have played an important part in sustaining the current account. In the first two months of the year volume was down by over 20 per cent and the current account deficit rose from \$1.3 billion to \$2.3 billion on almost static level of imports.

Receipts from tourism have also been static in real terms. The reserve loss of \$796 million is slightly lower, but against this private sector foreign borrowing has quadrupled to \$1.02 billion.

Much faith is being placed by the government in a second half recovery among the industrialised countries' economies. But this cannot be taken for granted and the continued high value of the peseta against the dollar is questionable.

The peseta has weakened sharply against the dollar, down by 18 per cent since January, but it has weakened less than other international currencies, save the yen. How exporters will cope with the anticipated recovery remains to be seen.

Spain's stock exchange surged on the recent news that government, labour and business had signed a social contract. But the country's economic plight gives few grounds for such optimism.

based on the assumption that inflation will be 12 per cent.

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Spanish wages have since 1974

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN ANNOUNCEMENT

For prequalification of civil engineering contractors (including mechanical and electrical services) for the construction of radio broadcasting facilities containing three drama studios, one orchestral studio, news and programme facilities and all the ancillary areas for the above.

1. Radio Jordan invites submission of prequalification data by international contracting firms which can qualify, through experience of projects of similar type, magnitude and complexity, for the construction of:

- (a) Three drama studios of 120, 90, and 50 square metres along with control rooms, sound locks, plant areas and supporting facilities.
- (b) One orchestral music studio which shall be able to accommodate 100 musicians and a 250-member audience, with rehearsal rooms, foyers, control rooms, translator booths, plant areas, toilets and all supporting facilities.
- (c) News and programme facility which shall consist of two floors with a total approximate area of 2,000 square metres, (one news studio and control room on each floor).
- (d) External works—roads, sewage treatment plant, surface water treatment, etc.
- (e) The above contain critical acoustic areas that require extremely sophisticated mechanical and electrical services as well as carefully selected acoustic finishes.

2. Prequalification data shall include but not be limited to the following:

- Name, address, country and date of incorporation and type of firm.
- Names of principals and key employees of firm, including brief summary of experience and qualifications.
- List of contracts under way or completed by firm in the last five years of similar complexity to project under consideration, with brief description, location, name of owner, total cost and type of project.
- Provide name and address of firm's bankers or other credit reference.
- Any additional information which will demonstrate the degree of qualification of firm for services under consideration.
- The prequalifiers' attention is drawn to the fact that the studios are being designed to the highest international acoustic standards, and there is a high degree of complexity in the installation of the mechanical and electrical services. Evidence is required from the prequalifiers to show their experience in sophisticated mechanical and electrical installations (whether they are to be carried out by the main contractor or by this proposed subcontractor).

3. Prequalification data shall be submitted not later than Monday, August 17, 1981, by 12 noon.

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Advertise by mail in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

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2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6.
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4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
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7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

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(write one word only per box — please print)

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LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, July 7 (R) — Interest rate uncertainties continued to dominate market sentiment and prices fell over a broad front, but closing levels were above the day's lows, helped by the banking figures for mid-June, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 11.5 at 529.3.

The Bank of England estimated sterling M3 grew about 1/4 pct last month, prompting a markup of government bonds by up to half a point. But the gain was pared in subsequent dealings, leaving some issues unchanged. Equity leaders closed a few pence above lowest levels and gold shares were moderately higher.

U.S. and Canadian were generally easier, dealers said. Unilever was 15p down at 576 and Blue Circle and Shell each ended 12p lower at 484p and 338p respectively. There were falls of 6p to 10p in GEC, Glaxo, Bowater, Tube Investments and Distillers. ICI and BP were both 4p cheaper.

Insurances were generally lower with Royal and Sun Alliance falling 10p each but Commercial Union ended unchanged at 174p, having touched 170p.

Imperial Continental Gas stood out with a gain of 20p at 195p after full year figures.

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Wihdat F.C. beat visiting YMCA team



YMCA goalkeeper saves a dangerous header off Wihdat's captain Jalal Qandil.

AMMAN, July 7 (J.T.) — Wihdat Football Club defeated the visiting Jerusalem YMCA football team in a match played at the Sports City Stadium last night. Wihdat's defender Mustafa Agoub scored the only goal of the match shortly after the start of the second half.

This week's football fixtures

Table with 3 columns: Day, Time, Home Team vs. Away Team. Includes fixtures for Sports City Stadium and Irbid Stadium.

British athletes outrun the Soviets

AMMAN, July 7 (R) — The Olympic Cup semifinals yesterday produced the biggest athletic shock of the year when British men defeated the Soviet team in Helsinki.

Fates of the Underdogs in the European football draw

ZURICH, July 7 (R) — The fates refused to smile on Finland's Oulun Palloseura when they were paired with mighty Liverpool of England in the first round of the Champions' Soccer Cup.

Hinault contains his rivals

ROUBAIX, France, July 7 (R) — French world cycling champion Bernard Hinault today showed his mettle by containing his most dangerous rivals on the arduous twelfth stage of the Tour de France.

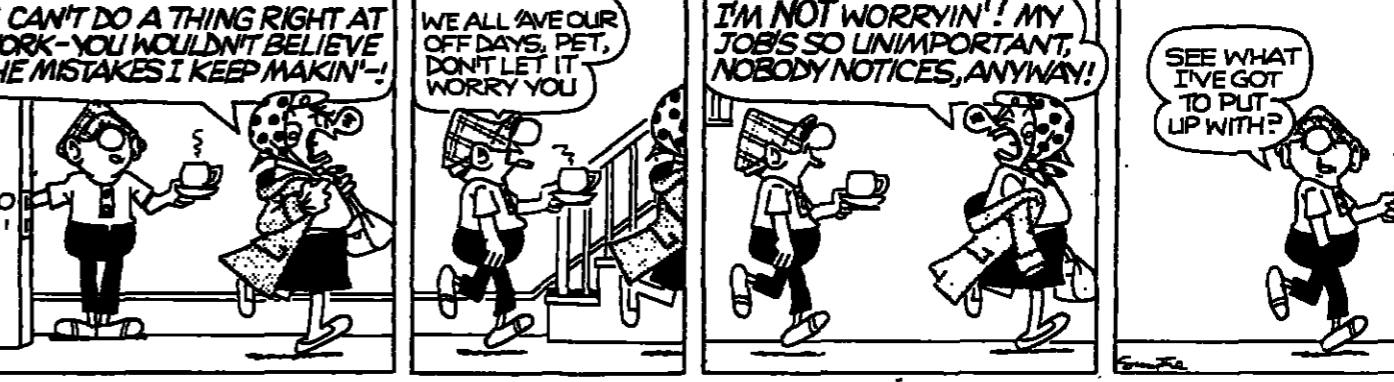
FIDE refuses Soviet request

AMSTERDAM, July 7 (R) — The International Chess Federation (FIDE) has turned down a Soviet request for an emergency meeting of its executive council to discuss the controversial world chess final.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Pakistan, India hockey test matches

KARACHI, July 7 (A.P.) — India and Pakistan will play four hockey test matches — two in each country — in late November. Air Marshal Nur Khan, president of the Pakistan Hockey Federation, said today.

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GOREN BRIDGE

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THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

A word game section with a cartoon of a man on a magic carpet. Below the cartoon are several words in a grid: CLICO, NAUHM, FANGOL, HYFORT. The cartoon says 'WHAT A TRIP ON A MAGIC CARPET UNDOUBTEDLY IS.' Below the grid is an answer line: ANSWER: A [] [] [] [] [] OF [] [] [] [] [] (Answers Monday)

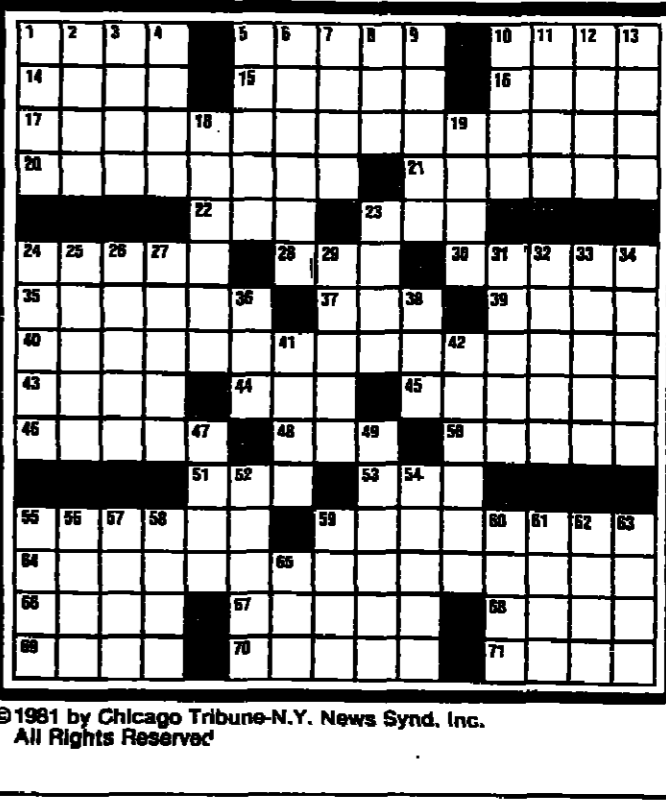
FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early in the day is the best time to get together with experts and obtain the data you need to get ahead in your line of endeavor. Come to a better understanding with loved one. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Attend to those details that will help clear up a problem that has troubled you in the past.

THE Daily Crossword by T. Richard Mora

A crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Clues include: 1. Passing fancy, 5. Bogart's falcon's origin, 10. Garden party, 14. Water in Oaxaca, 15. "flowing with milk", 16. Fatness, 17. All Baba's tale, 20. Greasy spoons, 21. Carson, Griffin, and Cavett, 22. Above, briefly, 23. Elec. unit, 24. November birthstone, 28. Adder's end, 30. Soupy, 35. Manifest, 37. Beam, 39. Loflobrigida, 40. Decalogue, 43. Internat. comb. form, 44. Hank, 45. Chars, 46. "Sing — of sixpence", 48. Pack animal, 50. Tale, 51. Pale, 53. "— Abner", 55. Matted, 59. Smeared over, 64. Evil septet, 66. Sandarac tree, 67. Jumbo, 68. Read quickly, 69. Function, 70. Fish-eating birds, 71. Marxists, 76. Painted pony, 77. Elbow, 29. Russian mountains, 31. Spy, 32. Special vocabulary, 33. Come in, 34. Back-talking, 36. River in Germany, 38. Length abbr., 41. Sound of distress, 42. Lose, 47. Verdon, 49. Hammer, 52. Muddle, 54. Loafs or fritters, 55. Autocrat, 56. Man of the hour, 57. Of grand-parents, 11. Peace bird, 12. Nautical word, 13. Religious observance, 18. Mexican letters, 61. Two-wheeler, 62. Oklahoma city, 63. Military honors: abbr., 65. Corn unit



WORLD

Italy mourns Taliencio's death

ROME, July 7 (R) — Industrial managers joined millions of workers all over Italy in a brief general strike today in protest at the killing of Venice industrialist Giuseppe Taliencio by Red Brigades guerrillas.

The national stoppage lasted for half an hour, extended to two hours for those employed, like Mr. Taliencio, in the chemical sector. In the Veneto region where he lived and worked, the strike lasted four hours, while the two major managerial unions called their members all over the country to stop work for the same period. Chiefs of Italy's three big trade union federations led a mass march through the streets of Mestre on the Venice mainland and

for the first time in their history managerial unions joined the workers in a demonstration against terrorism.

Mr. Taliencio, 53, director of the Montedison chemical works near Venice, was abducted from his home on May 20. His body, shot 14 times at close range, was found in a car outside the works after a telephone tipoff. Late last month the Red Brigades said they had sentenced him

to death as "a slave of the imperialist multinationals."

"The Red Brigades, with this new atrocious crime, reveal themselves once again as a criminal organisation. Against this group of assassins there can be no giving in," said the Venice federation of Italy's powerful Communist Party.

Party leader Enrico Berlinguer joined Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and President Sandro Pertini in sending telegrams to Mr. Taliencio's widow and five children, expressing outrage at his

death and pledging to fight terrorism.

The Primate of Venice, Cardinal Marco Ce. said "our community is once again hit by the desperate frenzy of the Brigades."

The Brigades had made no demands for Mr. Taliencio's life, preferring to call him "A slave of the imperialist multinationals" and to condemn him to death. He was the first person to die in their hands since former prime minister Aldo Moro suffered a similar fate in May 1978.

India to investigate conversions to Islam

NEW DELHI, July 7 (A.P.) — The Indian government has announced plans to investigate the recent conversion of hundreds of untouchables, or Hindu outcasts, to Islam, which the converts reportedly described as a move to end generations of discrimination.

Home Affairs Minister Zail Singh told members of a parliamentary committee here the government was aware of the situation and was taking appropriate action.

An official statement published today quoted opposition leaders at the meeting as saying that large sums of funds from abroad were used to induce 350 untouchables to convert to Islam in Karayoor village, Tamil Nadu state. It did not elaborate on the source of the funds or how they were allegedly distributed in the village located about 450 kilometres southwest of Madras.

The converts told Indian reporters who visited them that they switched faith after deciding to break the tradition of exploitation by high caste Hindus in the village. The 300 Hindu and 50 Christian untouchables maintained that they were not bribed or forced to change religion.

"The conversions were voluntary," a recent convert named Sulaiman told the Indian Express

newspaper. The newspaper listed the grievances of the converts under the old system:

— They had to take off their shoes and sandals whenever they passed an area inhabited by high caste Hindus.

— They were provided separate glasses to drink tea and had to wash the glasses after using them.

— They could not sit in the same place as the upper caste members.

— They were not allowed to wear shirts or clothing above the waist.

Discrimination against untouchables is common in predominantly Hindu areas, especially in the countryside. The recent national census placed the population of Hindus at about 520 million and of Muslims at 130 million out of a total of 684 million Indians.

The discrimination also apparently extended to the Christian untouchables in Karayoor, who said they also joined Islam partly because there were too many divisions of Christianity in the village.

The new Muslims now pray five times every day in the traditional way, facing toward Mecca. They also have changed their names and mode of dress and wear loose saris, caps and beards, news reports said.

IRA death fasts; no end in sight yet

BELFAST, July 7 (A.P.) — Roman Catholic mediators seeking to end the guerrilla hunger strike in Northern Ireland's Maze prison, have presented a package of proposals approved by the protesting prisoners to the British government. The Irish Times reported today.

Britain's Northern Ireland office and Sinn Fein, political front of the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), both declined comment on the report.

But well-informed Catholic sources, who declined to be identified, told the Associated Press that the main problem now was to find a means to present the package in a way that neither side would be seen to be climbing down and losing face politically.

The report came amid indications that moves to end the hunger strike by eight convicted guerrillas were deadlocked after several days of intense activity by a five-man delegation of the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace.

Pressure for a settlement mounted today as the leader of the hunger strike, convicted IRA gunman Joe McDonnell, 30, was reported near death on the fifth day of his fast.

Mr. McDonnell, jailed in 1977 for 14 years for possessing a handgun was given the last rites of the Catholic Church five days ago. Sinn Fein quoted Mr. McDonnell's wife as saying her husband's condition has "seriously deteriorated."

Catholic sources in contact with the commission reported the delegation believes their efforts to end the prison crisis are "on a knife-edge."

The commission team met last night with Mr. Michael Albon, the British minister in charge of the province's prisons, for four hours but there was no hint of any breakthrough.

The sources reported the main sticking point in the commission's

shuttle diplomacy between the prisoners and the government is the British refusal to make any deal until the guerrillas abandon the hunger strike.

The British also refuse to negotiate directly with the prisoners. Another snag apparently is that the hunger strikers themselves are divided over what sort of deal they could accept to end the fast for which four guerrillas died in May.

The Irish Times, Ireland's most respected daily, said the proposals include construction of covered walkways between the Maze's H-shaped cellblocks so that convicted guerrillas can associate among themselves for three hours a day and at weekends.

Free association is one of the five demands made by the guerrillas on which the British so far have refused to make any concessions.

The guerrillas launched the hunger strike March 1 to force the British to accord them what amounts to political prisoner status. The British refuse, saying to do so would legitimize the IRA's campaign to end British rule in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland and re-unite it with the overwhelmingly Catholic Republic.

The Irish Times also said that under the commission package prison work would be defined as making handicrafts for Catholic charities. The protesters have refused to do any prison work.

The paper said the proposals also include allowing the guerrillas to wear their own clothes all the time, receive two letters a week and initial restoration of 30 per cent of lost remission of sentence as soon as the hunger strike ends.

The paper said the rest of the normal 50 per cent remission would be made up gradually once the guerrillas conformed to prison rules and discipline.

The British have indicated previously that prison reform would be considered, but only after the protest ends.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Kyprianou returns to Cyprus

ATHENS, July 7 (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou left here for home today after a five-day visit and talks with Greek leaders on handling problems of the divided island. During his visit, Mr. Kyprianou had talks with President Constantine Karamanlis and Prime Minister George Rallis. He also briefed opposition parties. Mr. Rallis told reporters at the end of the talks yesterday that the Greek and Cypriot governments held an identity of views on further handling of the Cyprus problem. He said that unless the Turkish-Cypriot side made serious proposals on the territorial aspect of the problem, the inter-communal talks being held on the island under United Nations auspices would not be able to survive. Mr. Kyprianou said before leaving that the issue might be taken to the United Nations if Turkey adopted a policy of procrastination. The Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities are holding talks on the constitutional and territorial aspects of the Cyprus problem. The Turkish-Cypriot side is expected to submit its proposals by the end of this month in August.

CIA urged back to its old ways

WASHINGTON, July 7 (R) — Two former directors of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) have called for an increase in its covert operations. Mr. William Colby, CIA director under presidents Nixon and Ford, said: "I certainly think we need a major move back to the covert activity which declined very substantially over the past few years. 'Something like five per cent of our budget was devoted to covert influence abroad (in recent years) and in the world around us now I think we ought to have more than that.'" He said on television yesterday. Admiral Stansfield Turner, CIA director under president Carter, said in the same programme that after some years of decline, covert action was "brought back to a sound footing under president Carter." The more aggressive the country's foreign policy, the more likely you are to use covert action as a supplement to diplomacy and as a substitute for military force," he added. Also whether helping to overthrow a government was a "legitimate function" of the CIA, Mr. Colby replied: "certainly, if it is decided by our government." He added: "If our government decides it's important to help some of our friends, in another country, to develop an alternative between a ruthless dictator who don't like and a terrorist that doesn't like us, then certainly it is appropriate action for the CIA to help that alternative of a sensible, moderate, responsible government grow." Both Mr. Colby and Admiral Turner said assassination was not an acceptable method of changing governments, noting it had been rejected in direct order of U.S. presidents. Mr. Colby defended CIA action in 1953 when, he said, it "assisted the shah to return to Iran." He said: "I think for 25 years we had an Iran that was cooperating with us, that produced oil that was important to our growth, and think the Iranian people were a lot better off under the shah than they are under the present anarchy."

Benazir Bhutto moved to another jail

KARACHI, July 7 (R) — Miss Benazir Bhutto, eldest daughter of executed former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was moved from Karachi jail yesterday to Sukkur jail under police escort, jail authorities said. Miss Benazir was brought to Karachi central jail eight days ago and kept in a separate ward and was allowed to meet her mother begum Nusrat Bhutto who is in the same jail, according to party sources. The two women were arrested on March 8 following hijacking of a Pakistani airliner on March 2. The present government has already turned down numerous appeals from politicians to shift them to their house.

Arctic Explorer; 11 crewmen found dead

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, July 7 (R) — Eleven people are known to have died when the Canadian survey ship Arctic Explorer sank in icy seas, military spokesmen said here yesterday. The confirmed death toll was announced when three more bodies were picked up today by rescue ships still searching for the remaining crew unaccounted for. There was little hope that the had survived, the military search and rescue centre said. The 900-ton Arctic Explorer, on charter for a British petroleum structure survey, sank last Friday. Nineteen crew members were saved.

Beegees to benefit from British tax cuts

LONDON, July 7 (A.P.) — The Beegees plan to return to England because of relaxed laws under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, Barry Gibb, one of the three brothers in the group, has said. Another reason for returning from their Miami base is that their children prefer life in England, Mr. Gibb said yesterday. Speaking to reporters at London's Heathrow Airport before leaving for New York with his wife Linda and their three children, he said: "I have been hunting and my brother has already bought homes over here. The tax laws now allow us to pay less than 50 per cent as long as we spend 30 consecutive days out of Britain in a year and make our records overseas. So we want to come home to spend all our spare time." Before Mrs. Thatcher's government relaxed income tax, high-earners paid 83 per cent tax. "The kids hate leaving. Stephen (his 7-year-old son) says the grass is so much greener over here." Mr. Gibb added, Barry, 34, and his two brothers Robin and Maurice are British but they were raised in Australia where their parents emigrated in the 1950s. They settled in Britain in 1969 and later moved to the United States. They inspired a discotheque revolution with their album from the smash-hit movie "Saturday Night Fever."

Soviet ship warns off CBS TV crew

NICOSIA, July 7 (R) — Cameramen working for an American television network said last night their charter plane came under fire from a Soviet warship as they tried to film off the coast of Cyprus. The CBS crew had been filming Soviet vessels assumed to be heading through the Mediterranean to take part in a joint Soviet-Syrian naval exercise. Cameraman Paul Vittorolis and recorder George Ioannides, both of Athens, were aboard a Greek man charter flight. "We were over the top of a Russian destroyer flying at about 800 feet when, just as we banked to the left, we saw a puff of black smoke and felt the plane shudder," Mr. Vittorolis said. "We are sure it was only a warning shot meant to frighten us away, but we did not wait to find out. It was too close for comfort. Both the plane's crew and the camera team estimated that they were about 40 miles south of the Cypriot coast at the time."

Man charged with New York killings

NEW YORK, July 7 (R) — A man has been charged with involvement in connection with New York's "Skid Row Slaughter" attacks in which two vagrants have been killed and 13 injured by a razor razor. Charles Scars, 31, from the seedy Bowery area of Manhattan was charged with one of the murders, that of Michael Fiorentino, a police spokesman said. Mr. Fiorentino and another man were killed last Sunday while sleeping on park benches. Scars offered no resistance when he was picked up, the spokesman said. A straight-edge razor was found in the man's pocket, he added. New York has an estimated 36,000 homeless vagrants.

3rd successive night of rioting in Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, July 7 (R) — Rampaging youths burned a warehouse and looted a supermarket in a third successive night of violence in Liverpool and police said today 75 people were arrested.

But a force of 1,000 police, many drafted into the city from nearby towns, managed to prevent the night-long sporadic clashes from turning into another orgy of full-scale rioting and looting.

Unlike the weekend's events, no petrol bombs were hurled at police, who had asked petrol filling stations to close to deny fuel to rioters.

Trouble was again confined to Toxteth, the run-down inner city area with a high black population which was the scene on Saturday and Sunday of some of the worst rioting Britain has seen.

Police said those involved last night were nearly all white. Some politicians and community leaders say poor housing and high unemployment are at the root of the trouble, although youths interviewed by the press allege police harassment and racialism.

Toxteth has black families descended from seamen who settled in the once prosperous port during the last century.

Now, with Liverpool bearing the brunt of recession, unemployment in the city is 17 per cent and in Toxteth 40 per cent.

Black parents last night formed peace patrols and appealed through loudhailers: "Everybody go home. We don't want more trouble. For the sake of your parents... for your own sakes, please go home."

Detachments of police took up key positions before dark last night. Better equipped to deal with trouble than on previous nights, they had full-face visors and riot shields and some wore steel helmets.

One policeman was injured, bringing police casualties in three nights to 226.

Home Secretary (interior minister) William Whitelaw, who has promised the police fire-resistant riot suits and special helmets, toured the riot area today.

Polish port, airline workers threaten to strike

WARSAW, July 7 (R) — Polish airline employees today joined port workers in threatening a limited strike for this week, only days before the opening of the ruling Communist Party's emergency congress.

The employees of the national airline LOT said they would stop work for four hours on Thursday. Their threat followed the announcement by dockers yesterday

that they would stage a one-hour warning strike in all ports tomorrow to press demands for improved social benefits and modernisation of outdated equipment.

The LOT workers said in an announcement that they would strike in protest against the authorities' refusal to accept the employees' nominee for general manager of the company.

The workers' council said there would be a full strike on July 24 unless the government relented. The workers chose a new general manager, Mr. Bronislaw Klimaszewski, by secret ballot in May.

But the authorities refused to approve him, arguing that the airline had defence commitments

and must therefore come under direct government control.

The strike threats were announced shortly after the visit to Poland of Soviet foreign minister Zndrei Gromyko.

Polish officials said yesterday that the visit, which ended on Sunday, had represented acceptance by Moscow of next week's party congress.

Pope announces next Polish R. Catholic primate

VATICAN CITY, July 7 (Agencies) — Pope John Paul II today appointed a close associate, 52-year-old Bishop Jozef Glemp, as the new Roman Catholic Primate of Poland.

Monsignor Glemp, who is Bishop of Warmia, north-east Poland, will succeed Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski as head of the Church in Poland, a role in which he could play a decisive part in consolidating the democratic reforms of the past year.

Bishop Glemp, described by Vatican sources as a dynamic character who would be sure to exert a powerful influence on the Polish Church, succeeds Cardinal Wyszynski, who died of cancer on May 28, both as Primate and as Archbishop of Warsaw. He had been Cardinal Wyszynski's diocesan juridical consultant.

In an overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country Cardinal Wyszynski played an important moderating role in the past year as the Solidarity trade union movement wrung major concessions from the Communist authorities. Many democratic reforms have already been granted and Poland's adherence to orthodox Communist doctrine will be further tested at an emergency party congress opening next week.

Vatican sources said the bishop was certain to be made a cardinal at the next consistory.

He is regarded as an expert in canon and Roman law, holding doctorates in both fields. Western diplomatic observers suggested that his familiarity with such legal disciplines also means that he could be regarded as intimately familiar with the working of Polish law and government.

Soviets strafe rebel positions

NEW DELHI, July 7 (R) — Soviet helicopter gunships made several bombing sorties on suspected rebel positions in villages around the town of Pagan west of Kabul during the past week, diplomatic sources said here today.

Heavy fighting was also reported in Parwan province north of the Afghan capital, the sources said.

They said the town of Gulbahar was reported to have been completely taken over by rebels last week.

Another town, Charikar, was reported to be in the hands of rebels from early afternoon each day, the sources said.

Aerial activity out of Kabul airport had increased, with Soviet helicopters making sweeps over roads leading south to Ghazni and Kandahar, the sources said.

In Kabul itself, heavy and consistent firing had been heard in two areas of the city in recent nights, including the district where most Soviet experts and their families live.

U.S. industrial exporters to U.S.S.R. keep low profile

American industrial exporters to the Soviet Union are keeping a low profile while the Reagan administration reviews its policy on high technology and heavy industrial sales to the Eastern bloc.

By David Buchan

WASHINGTON: "You would think there would be more pressure than there is," a Commerce Department official said, almost querulously, about the fact that American industry is not lobbying the government hard to ease its curbs on industrial exports to the Soviet Union, in the wake of President Reagan's lifting of the grain embargo.

While U.S. industrial exporters to the Soviet Union like to keep a low profile, they may have cause to complain because they are the only sector still bearing the burden of penalising Moscow for its role in Afghanistan.

Yet, they do not evoke the public sympathy of the individual farmer, and, collectively, do not carry the same political clout as farmers.

Thus, manufacturers who in the present climate call for liberalised East-West trade are regarded as vaguely unpatriotic.

The Reagan administration is still in the throes of reviewing its policy on high technology and heavy industrial exports to the Soviet Union, but officials caution against any assumption that the grain embargo decision sets a trend for freer trade in other sectors.

The present guessing is that the State and Defence Departments which favour keeping controls will win out against the Commerce Department and its general export promotion bias, and the restrictions will stay.

The one exception is fertiliser exports to the Soviet Union by Occidental Petroleum. President Carter lumped these in with agricultural trade and banned the shipment of phosphates which Occidental, under a 20-year, \$20-billion deal, had been shipping the Russians in return for ammonia to make chemicals in the U.S. Mr. Reagan has now permitted the phosphates to flow again.

This alone accounts for the increase in non-agricultural exports to the Soviet Union which the Commerce Department is projecting this year to rise to \$600 million from an estimated \$450 million last year.

The main purpose of the administration's export control review is to see if the present ad hoc sets of controls cannot be streamlined and simplified without detracting from national security. American businessmen are less bothered by the absolute level of controls than the delays in getting government decisions on their applications according to Commerce Department officials who complain there is no clear direction by government to export controllers.

The U.S., along with NATO countries and Japan, controls the export of some 125 categories of industrial items to the Soviet Union and the East bloc, through the Co-ordinating Committee (COCOM) in Paris. But the U.S. also has three sets of extra restrictions.

It controls 33 other categories, some of them technological and products unique to the U.S. Before the "detente" decade, the list was longer: 494 categories in 1971 for instance.

It also has special controls introduced by the Carter administration

on oil and gas drilling equipment to the Soviet Union. The Carter administration last year expanded its post-Afghanistan intervention restrictions on Soviet-bound exports to include basic industrial technology deemed to help Soviet combat potential such as steel mills or processes.

The General Accounting Office, an investigatory arm of the Congress, recently criticised these blunderbuss controls, saying in a report that more narrowly focused controls could better protect national security while lessening the burden on American exporters and, for that matter, on federal bureaucrats who last year handled 80,000 licensing applications.

The grain ban was lifted because the White House argued it was ineffective as well as unfair to farms and widely undermined by other countries providing Moscow with alternative supplies.

Some foreign companies and countries have undercut parts of the U.S. industrial controls, though the sums of money involved are much less than in the East-West grain trade.

One estimate is that the U.S. has lost \$280 million in actual or proposed deals halted by controls imposed on non-agricultural exports by Mr. Carter in January, 1980. These comprise \$70 million in contracts that could not be completed; \$100 million in signed contracts which were then blocked; and \$110 million in contracts which Moscow had first discussed with U.S. companies but then channelled to other countries.

The Americans have found it difficult to get agreement or support from the allies in controlling basic industrial technology sales to the Soviet Union — the French Creusot-Loire steel plant, the German Kloeckner aluminium plant, for example, and most recently negotiations by a non-U.S. company to supply a new engine assembly line to the Soviet truck plant at Kama River.

